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Fish Napkins, 2s. 11d. per doz. Dinner Napkins, 5s. 6d per doz. Table Cloths, 2 yds. square, 2s. 11d.; 2½ yds. by 3 yds., 5s. 11d. each. Kitchen Table Cloths, 11½d. each. Strong Huckaback Towels, 4s. 6d. per doz. Monograms, Crests, Coats of Arms, Initials, &c., woven and embroidered. **AND DAMASKS.**

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Children's,	Hemmed	for use	1s. 5d. per doz.
Ladies',	do.	do.	2s. 6d. ,,
Gentlemen's,	do.	do.	3s. 8d. ,,

ALL PURE FLAX. **POCKET** HEMSTITCHED.

Ladies'	per doz 3s. 11d.
Gents'	6s. 9d

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BIRTHS.

May 27, at Twyford Vicarage, Berks, the wife of the Rev. EDWARD GLEADOW WILKINSON, of a daughter.

May 28, at the Vicarage, Weedon, the wife of the Rev. G. P. IRBY, of a daughter.

May 30, at Anchor Gate Lodge, Portsea, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel S. R. B. PARTRIDGE, late the King's Own Borderers, of a daughter.

May 30, at Eastnor Rectory, Ledbury, the wife of the Rev. VERNON LANE GUISE, of a son.

May 31, at Low Wood, Bethersden, the wife of J. D. CAMERON, late Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

May 31, the wife of the Rev. JAMES F. BARTON, Wells, Somerset, of a son.

June 1, at Whiteparish, near Salisbury, the wife of the Rev. GEORGE EDWARD LONG, of a daughter.

June 1, at Salisbury House, Tottenham, the wife of the Rev. AUGUSTUS STAREY, Vicar of Charing, Kent, of a son.

June 1, at Southside, 35, St. Batholomew-road, Camden-road, N., the wife of the Rev. MARMADUKE WASHINGTON, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 28, at North Bovey, the Rev. HENRY GODWIN BILLINGHURST, Rector of Lynch, eldest son of Henry Billinghurst, Esq., M.D., of Stedham, in the county of Sussex, to KATHERINE LOUISA, fourth daughter of the Rev. W. H. THORNTON, Rector of North Bovey.

May 28, at the Church of St. Marylebone, CHARLES FRANCIS, eldest son of the late Sir JAMES and the Lady FRANCES WEBSTER-WEDDERBURN, to EMILY HONORIA, eldest daughter of the late Rev. H. W. HELYAR, of Sutton Bingham, Somerset.

June 2, at Trinity Church, Brompton, the Rev. THOMAS LEE FRENCH, M.A., Rector of Thrandeston, Suffolk, to ELLEN, only daughter of the late CHOLMELEY MORRIS, Esq., of Fishleigh, North Devon.

June 2, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Paddington, the Rev. EDWARD PARKER DEW, Rector of Breamore, Hants, to ROSE MILDRED, eldest daughter of ALFRED HIVES, Esq., of Gledhow, Yorkshire, late of the 9th Lancers.

June 2, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square, FREDERICK WOOLLEN TRICKETT, of Rock Hills, Brinkcliffe, Yorkshire, to ALICE, only child of the late Sir THOMAS HERBERT MADDOCK.

June 2, at the parish church of St. Saviour's, Chelsea, Sir WILLIAM HENRY MARSHAM STYLE, Bart., to ELLEN CATHARINE, widow of HENRY HYDE NUGENT BANKES, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late Edward Taylor Massy, Esq., of Cottesmore, Pembrokeshire.

DEATHS.

March 15, at Shanghae, JOHN FREDERICK, eldest son of the Rev. CANON ISAACSON, Rector of Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

May 25, at 35, Eaton-square, S.W., the Countess Dowager of GALLOWAY, in her 74th year.

May 28, at Southport, ELLEN, wife of the Rev. WILMOT W. WARE, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, near Doncaster.

May 30, at 57, Great Cumberland-place, London, JULIA HELEN, wife of the Rev. ATHELSTON CORBET, Rector of Adderley, Salop, aged 45.

May 30, suddenly, at Lyons, France, Sir ROBT. HAY, Bart., of Hayston and King's Meadows.

May 31, at Fancourt, Chertsey, SOPHIA, Lady HUGHES, wife of Sir Walter Hughes, in her 61st year.

May 31, very suddenly, MARY LONGDEN, wife of the Rev. SYDNEY ORPWOOD MILLER, Vicar of Horninglow, Burton-on-Trent.

June 1, CHARLES FIESCHI HENEAGE, Gentleman Usher of Her Majesty's Privy Chamber, aged 80.

June 2, at 5, Overstone-road, Hammersmith, SARAH, widow of the late Rev. H. J. J. WHITFIELD, Vicar of Grandborough, Bucks, and Officiating Chaplain to the Forces in the Crimea.

June 2, at Mossley House, Sinclair-road, West Kensington-park, Sir B. T. BRANDRETH GIBBS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The funeral of Victor Hugo took place on Monday at the Panthéon. From an early hour large crowds assembled on the route to be followed by the funeral procession as well as round the Arc de Triomphe. The ceremony surpassed in splendour anything seen within the memory of the oldest citizens, and such a concourse of persons has rarely been witnessed. Previous to the starting of the procession the police seized about fifteen red flags borne by members of the various revolutionary societies and Freethinkers who had collected near the Bois de Boulogne. These emblems were immediately destroyed by the police without opposition, and the incident passed unobserved by the crowd around the Arc de Triomphe. Six orations were delivered in front of the catafalque before the procession started for the Panthéon, that of M. Floquet, President of the Chamber of Deputies, being most applauded. He described the present ceremony as an apotheosis and not a funeral, and hailed Victor Hugo as the immortal apostle who had bequeathed to humanity a gospel that could lead them to the definite conquest of liberty, equality, and fraternity. M. Le Royer, President of the Senate, said Victor Hugo constantly pursued the ideal of justice and humanity, and exercised an immense influence upon the moral feelingof France. M. Augier, a member of the French Academy, in the course of his speech, said:—"To the sovereign poet, France to-day renders sovereign honours." M. Goblet, Minister of Public Instruction, declared that Victor Hugo would always remain the highest personification of the nineteenth century, the history of which, in its contradictions, its doubts, its ideas and aspirations, had been best reflected in his works. The speaker laid stress upon the profoundly human character of Victor Hugo, who represented in France the spirit of toleration and peace. M. Michelin, President of the Municipal Council of Paris, also delivered a speech, in which he claimed communal autonomy. The passage was regarded as inopportune, and provoked murmurs among his hearers. The *cortége* left the Arc de Triomphe shortly after noon. The hearse was preceded by twelve cars laden with floral crowns, besides 800 wreaths borne by the members of the various deputations. The length of the procession was such that when the head reached the Panthéon at half-past two, the last portion was still at the Arc de Triomphe, whence it started at four o'clock, reaching the Panthéon at twenty minutes to five. At the Panthéon fifteen speeches were delivered over the coffin, which was lowered into the vault at four o'clock. The procession then commenced passing out of the building, which occupied until six o'clock. No incident occurred during the procession, and perfect tranquillity was maintained. A few accidents to persons occurred, owing to the immense crowd. Great satisfaction was expressed at the behaviour of the people throughout the day, thus dissipating all fears of disturbances. The Bourse was also favourably affected by the orderly character of the proceedings.

The treaty with Cambodia was on Saturday discussed in the Chamber of Deputies. M. de Freycinet, Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared that the treaty constituted a useful continuation of French relations with Cambodia and a postponement of the ratification might create difficulties. The treaty was thereupon agreed to. The Chamber also agreed to the Egyptian Financial Convention without discussion.

The Chamber of Deputies on Thursday discussed the Report of the Committee of Initiative recommending the rejection of the motion for the impeachment of the late Ferry Ministry. M. Brisson, on behalf of the Government, called upon the House to adopt the conclusions of the Report. At the conclusion of M. Brisson's speech, M. Rivière ascended the tribune, and delivered a speech supporting the impeachment.

The annual meeting of the Suez Canal Company was held in Paris on Thursday, under the presidency of M. de Lesseps, the total number of shares represented being 221,000. The report having been read, a discussion ensued on the proposal for the ratification of the appointment of seven English directors on the Board of the Company. Eventually M. de Lesseps testified to the loyalty of the English directors, who gave constant proof of their conciliatory disposition, declaring that their admission to the Board was an advantage. If the company had not taken this just step every nation of Europe would have risen against them. The discussion was soon afterwards closed, in spite of the protests of several shareholders.

A French correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—"I was present on Whit Monday at a religious ceremony of a very remarkable kind, which is celebrated every year in the parish church of Argenteuil, a small town upon the banks of the Seine, just outside Paris. For ten days every year, from Ascension Day to Whit-Monday, a casket, containing one of the supposed fragments of the robe or tunic worn by our Lord just before His crucifixion, is carried in procession along the aisle of the church, and the congregation are afterwards admitted to view it in the vestry. What is said to be the exterior robe worn by our Lord is preserved in the church of Trèves, in Germany; but at Argenteuil is alleged to be the inner garment which the Saviour wore, and for which the Roman soldiers cast lots. The holy tunic is enclosed within a double shrine, and is only exhibited in its entirety at rare intervals, as it is placed under seal by the Bishop of the diocese (Versailles), who alone has authority, under the Pope, to break them. Thirty years ago the seals were broken by the then Bishop, as the late Pope had expressed a wish to have a fragment of the sacred garment, and at the same time two other fragments were cut out of it and placed in two small shrines, which the faithful are allowed to kiss, kneeling at the altar. The seals affixed in 1854 began to crumble away about three years ago, and they were renewed by the Bishop of Versailles just before the Whitsun festival, among those present being the parish priest of Argenteuil, who tells me that the holy tunic is made of camel's hair, being dark brown in colour and very much like the garment which the Arabs of the present day wear next the skin. He adds that it was examined through a microscope, and that all who were present unanimously agreed that they could detect not stains, but traces which they are convinced are of blood. The relic is venerated by all Catholics, and believed by them to have been the means of effecting many miraculous cures, among others those of the eldest son of Lord Clifford, the Marquis d'Harcourt, and the Comte de Damas, who was for many years a companion of the Comte de Chambord."

ITALY.—The *Moniteur de Rome*, which is generally deemed the Pope's own mouthpiece, on Friday printed its first official utterance respecting the nomination to the vacant Archbishopric of Dublin. It reminds Roman Catholics that the choice of an Archbishop is not solely an Irish question, but is connected with Catholic interests throughout the British Empire, which must be cared for even at the price of sacrifices. "Catholicism," continues the *Moniteur*, "is gaining ground in England and India, and it will be felt that the Papacy must take care to do nothing calculated to arrest this movement."

The Opposition declare that the health of the troops at Massowah is deplorable, and that they are suffering extensively from typhoid fever and gastritis. It is officially stated, however, that the deaths from their landing till the 15th ult. have only been four. The Minister of War will bring forward a Bill providing that soldiers who have died while serving in the Red Sea expedition shall be considered as having lost their lives in a military campaign. Captain Ferrari, the envoy to the Abyssinian Court, arrived there on 23rd April, and was well received. He at once succeeded in reconciling King John to the Italian occupation of Massowah.

RUSSIA.—It is announced from St. Petersburg that the negotiations between England and Russia are being carried on in the most friendly manner, and not, as has been stated by some foreign papers, with a certain degree of acerbity. They will, however, still occupy a considerable time, as no definite arrangement has yet been arrived at. Russia puts forward no demands, but makes certain proposals which, it is believed, will be met by England in a conciliatory spirit.

GERMANY.—On Saturday the *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, in a short leader on the Paris correspondent of the *Times's* account of the interview between Prince Bismarck and Lord Rosebery, characterised it as entirely imaginary, and suggested that it was intended to stir up animosity between England and Germany.

Rear-Admiral Knorr, with a small squadron, is said to be about to proceed to the Zanzibar coast to inquire into the attacks alleged to have been made upon the territory of the German East African Company. The East African steamship line, hitherto owned by Herr Woermann, of Hamburg, has passed into the hands of a company with a capital of £150,000, besides £50,000 worth of preference shares. Herr Woermann remains a large shareholder.

SPAIN.—The Royal Commissioners at Valencia have pronounced the epidemic which has been raging since March in that province to be Asiatic cholera. The Commissioners, after making a careful examination, declare that the microbes, or comma bacillus, of Dr. Koch have been found in the stomach and intestines. Several cases have occurred in the villages which they inspected near Valencia, and they declare that four persons have been attacked with cholera in the city of Valencia. The Government have telegraphed permission for Dr. Ferran to continue his inoculation experiments. The local authorities have been ordered to take stringent sanitary precautions, to place cordons round the places infected, to fumigate the trains, the travellers, and the mails, and to establish a quarantine for arrivals by sea from the coast of Valencia.

MADAGASCAR.—The *Standard's* correspondent in Madagascar, writing on March 31, says:—"Official news received respecting the war operations in the North show that the French gave an exaggerated account of the Vohémar victory. The Malagasy fought with great pluck and determination, retiring only when their commander, the Governor, and his son were shot side by side. The Malagasy were completely outnumbered, there being 400 French with 1,200 Antanakara tribes, against 500 of the Malagasy, who are now more determined than ever to fight to the last. Colonel Willoughby, who has been promoted to the rank of full General in the Malagasy Army, also General Commanding the Forces in the Field, besides retaining his previous appointments, has been very busy for the last month in forming a large camp of exercise near the capital. The strength of the camp will be 15,000 men. New rifles have been issued to all the troops, whose health and discipline are excellent. On a night alarm a few nights ago the men fell into their places in the trenches smartly and quietly one minute after the alarm was sounded. The camp of exercise is to be broken up in a few days for a short time to enable the men to get in their rice, when it will be reformed. It has turned out a great success, and Willoughby has received the thanks of the Queen and the Prime Minister, who is Commander-in-Chief."

TURKEY.—In consequence of an intimation that Souakim would be offered to some other Power in case of a Turkish refusal to occupy it, the matter has been repeatedly discussed by the Ministers, the Sultan wishing for a unanimous report. Last week a vote was taken against entering into any negotiations with England. The Grand Vizier urged that England had decided to leave Souakim, and that then the Porte could adopt its own course. It is rumoured that negotiations have been entered into through the Turkish Ambassador at St. Petersburg with the object of making a treaty with Russia.

Karatheodori Pasha, formerly delegate to the Berlin Congress, has been appointed Prince Governor of Samos. The Governorship of Crete has not yet been filled up.

Sir P. Lumsden arrived at Constantinople from Batoum on Monday morning, and started on Wednesday for London, which he is expected to reach to-day (Saturday).

EGYPT.—A Greek refugee arrived at Dongola on Sunday from Khartoum, having been thirty days on the road. He says that there are at present in the city twenty-two nuns, priests, and Greeks. They are unmolested, but have lost everything, and are but poorly fed. At the capture of the city thirty-four Greeks suffered death. The survivors, who numbered eight, embraced Mohammedanism to escape a similar fate. The number of the Mahdi's adherents are but few. A native spy states that up to Sunday week no news had reached Khartoum of the withdrawal of the English forces.

Tumbal Walad Hamid, a descendant of the Kings of Argo, who possesses great local influence, has been appointed governor of all the territory between Sukkot and Handak. It is understood that he will be virtually an independent sovereign, and will have to maintain his territory against the Mahdi and other possible claimants without material assistance either from England or from Egypt. The *Daily News* correspondent, however, says the probability is that the Kabbabish tribes will take Dongola with or without leave. Up to Saturday evening 3,900 refugees had left Dongola for Lower Egypt.

It appears that the 5 per cent. is to be deducted from the coupons of the Domain Loan.

The proprietor of the *Bosphore Egyptien* has obtained £1,360 damages from M. Serrière, the printer, for failing to print the paper while the establishment was illegally closed. For this and other damages M. Serrière is now suing the Egyptian Government. The *Times* correspondent says the paper continues to make attacks of the most insolent and disgusting kind upon Englishmen in the service of the Egyptian Government. The suit against the Government has been adjourned till after the vacation.

Lord Wolseley on Wednesday interviewed an Egyptian soldier who has escaped from Khartoum, and who states that the troops in that town had no knowledge that the British troops were near them. He says that dervishes came over from Omdurman in boats and took the place. 5,800 refugees have now left the province of Dongola.

INDIA.—The Indian Government are reported from Simla to have sent home to the Secretary of State a despatch dealing with the questions of the formation of a reserve for the native army and the improvement of the position of native officers.

An official report from the British Resident in Cashmere states that a shock of earthquake was felt at Srinugur at 3 a.m. on Sunday, and the shocks continued on Monday morning. Several houses were destroyed, but the loss of life is said to be comparatively small.

An important case involving the legality of marriage with a deceased wife's sister in India is now being tried at Calcutta. Mrs. Lopez has brought an action against her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, but as she was his deceased wife's sister Mr. Justice Cunningham, before whom the case was tried, decided that the marriage was illegal. The parties are Roman Catholics, and it appears that, like many others, they married with the sanction of the Church, in the belief that under the territorial *law of India prevailing since 1726* such marriages were valid. In consequence of Mr. Justice Cunningham's decision, a public subscription, headed by one from the Archbishop, was raised for the purpose of obtaining an authoritative judgment on the question in the Supreme Court of Appeal. The case was first heard before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wilson, and they decided to refer it to a full bench of judges. A correspondent, whose letter is dated "Calcutta, May 11th," writes that on that day the rehearing commenced before the Chief Justice, and Justices Wilson, Prinsep, Pigot, and O'Kinealy. Mr. Pugh, who opened the case, spoke all day, and had not concluded when the Court rose. Several of the judges repeatedly asked questions, and seemed to treat the point at issue as one of great difficulty. Archbishop Goethals and Lord Dalhousie are among the subscribers to the fund for defraying the legal expenses of the appeal.

A remarkable saint has recently made his appearance in Bengal, and, according to the *Times of India*, has power to effect miraculous cures of professedly incurable diseases. During the recent cold weather he passed fifty-one days in a tank, by keeping nearly the whole of his body under water, and now he is living inside a "pucca" grave, six feet deep. This has been wholly covered over with masonry, keeping only a small hole (the diameter of which is about two inches) through which to serve him with his daily food, simply consisting of an orange, or pomegranate juice, with one almond daily. In this state he will remain for fifty-one consecutive days, and through the hole a string has been passed into the grave, one end of it being tied to a bell suspended on a bamboo post to enable him to give an alarm in case of danger or mishap. He also uses it to respond to calls inquiring after his health, signifying that he is all right. The saint entered the grave with his bedding, some holy books, two or three bottles of rose-water, and one or two phials of otto of roses, after which the opening was blocked up, barring the hole, and then levelling the place with earth, some greens were sown, which, being regularly watered, thrive nicely. The saint has taken the rose-water with him in lieu of plain water to wash his face, hands, and feet before saying his prayers. A money-order came to his address from Bombay, which, being rolled up, was dropped into the grave through the hole. It was shortly after passed back duly signed by the holy man.

CANADA.—A correspondent of the *Guardian* writes:—"The Bishop of Niagara, the Right Rev. Charles Hamilton, was consecrated in the Cathedral at Fredericton on St. Philip and St. James's Day. The Bishops present were the Metropolitan of Canada, the Bishop of Quebec, the Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Bishop of Maine, United States, and the coadjutor-Bishop of Fredericton. The Metropolitan was preceded by his cross-bearer, and wore a mitre. Bishop Kingdon wore a scarlet chimere. The ceremony was very imposing. Bishop Hamilton shortly after left Fredericton for Hamilton. He made a stop at Quebec, where he was presented with a handsome pastoral staff and an Episcopal ring. At Montreal he was given a pectoral cross. On the evening of his arrival (Saturday, May 10), the ladies of the Churches of the Ascension—St. Mark's, St. Thomas's, and All Saints'—presented him with a set of Episcopal robes of the newest pattern. On Sunday, May 11, he was installed. He has not yet made any church his Cathedral. The new Bishop is a great acquisition to the bench. He is a moderate High Churchman, tolerant and broad-minded. His judgment is sound and his administrative powers excellent. His manners are peculiarly winning and attractive.

Particulars of the conflict between General Strange's forces and Big Bear last week show that it was a severe struggle. It occurred thirteen miles east of Fort Pitt. There was hot firing on both sides for nearly four hours. The Indians, finally becoming exasperated, made a desperate rush, but the troops, being under excellent cover, succeeded in repelling the attack. The Indians retired to prepare for a second assault, when General Strange, seeing their superior numbers, decided to retreat to Fort Pitt, doing so in good order, and the Indians did not pursue. General Strange, it is said, sadly needs reinforcements. It is feared that the fighting has aroused other Indians, and may lead to fresh troubles. General Middleton left Batouche on Sunday for Fort Pitt, and reinforcements are hurrying forward as rapidly as possible.

The New York correspondent of the *Standard* states that Colonel Richardson, the stipendiary magistrate, will try Riel at Regina about the 22nd of June.

According to a telegram from Berne, the Swiss Federal Council has dismissed all the appeals lodged by the Salvationists against the action of the Swiss authorities.

Herr Einwald, whose treaty with the Zulu King has been a subject of discussion between the English and German Governments, writes to a friend in this country to say that when he had seen Dinuzulu he intended to proceed to St. Lucia Bay in order to make a careful examination and survey of that neighbourhood. He wrote from Fort Buckingham, on the Tugela, on April 15. His German friends in South Africa take a warm interest in his explorations.

IRELAND.

The court of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland sat on Monday to hear objections to the validity of the proceedings at the recent meeting of the Meath Synod, when two names were chosen to submit to the Bishops for the vacant See. The court, which consisted of the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Cashel, and Judges Miller, Warren, and Walsh, after hearing the arguments, adjourned till Tuesday evening.

Archbishop Croke, on returning from Rome on Wednesday night, was presented with a number of congratulatory addresses in the Townhall, Kingstown. The addresses were from the Nationalists of Kingstown, Blackrock, Dalkey, and Ballybrack. Replying to the address from the Kingstown Nationalists, the Archbishop said he would wish to see Ireland restored to her pristine grandeur, her soil emancipated, her commerce flourishing, and honest industry rewarded. He should wish to see Orangeism broken down, and the green flag floating once more over a prosperous people. A great deal had been done through the union of priest and people and the indefatigable exertions and uncompromising patriotism of the Irish Parliamentary party to make the people happy in their respective positions; but much yet remained to be done. Time would bring forward many things for the general benefit of Ireland, but if they wished success they must present a formidable and united phalanx to a vigilant and crafty foe. Replying to the other addresses, the Archbishop said the people were reposing great confidence in him, and he would be unworthy of that confidence if he did not adhere to the principles which animated them, never to lay down their arms until they recovered every right that Ireland was entitled to.

Before leaving Dublin for Thurles on Thursday, Archbishop Croke replied to an address presented to him, remarking that it was a mistake to suppose that any evil influence brought to bear on the Pope would make him do that which the Irish people would wish him not to do. In spite of Nationalist assurances that Dr. Walsh has been appointed Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Croke denies that any appointment has yet been made.

It is understood that there are no less than 520 candidates for the Inspectorship of Irish Fisheries, rendered vacant by the removal from office of Mr. W. Johnson, of Bally Kilbeg, in consequence of his persistent political speeches at Orange Lodges in the North of Ireland and his avowed intention to solicit the suffrages of a constituency at the forthcoming general election. The salary is between £600 and £700 a year. Among the competitors for this piece of Government patronage are two Irish Liberal M.Ps., who, whenever a critical division is threatened, hastily cross the Channel in response to Lord R. Grosvenor's telegraphic mandate, and follow him into the lobby where the Premier leads the way.

With reference to the statement to the effect that Lord Castletown, being unable to find a tenant for his residence, Granston Manor, intended letting it at a nominal rent to some hospital as a convalescent home, we are requested to say that the paragraph should have referred to Lisduff, a house which Lord Castletown does not inhabit, and which he intends to let as a convalescent home or appendage to a Dublin hospital. This, however, is not owing to inability to find a tenant for the premises.

At a meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, held in Belfast on Wednesday, the report of the Sustentation Fund Committee was read. The committee reported that there has again been a decrease in the income of the fund to the amount of £1,590, the total sum received for the year having been £23,464. The ordinary congregational contributions have fallen from £22,324 to £22,067; private subscriptions, from £253 to £53; donations, from £95 to £17; and bequests, from £389 to £263. The revenue of the commutation fund has fallen from £25,313 to £24,953. The report was adopted.

The dwelling-house and offices on a farm occupied by two brothers named Young, near Silvermines, co. Tipperary, on the estate of Lord Dunally, have been maliciously burned down. A schoolhouse under the management of a Catholic clergyman at Bruff, co. Limerick, has been broken into and wrecked, all the educational appliances being destroyed.

THE DESTRUCTION OF GENERAL HICKS'S ARMY.

The *Daily News* has published a narrative by an eye-witness of the destruction of General Hicks's army, which has been obtained by Colonel Colbourne. The Colonel says that the boy from whom he took this deposition is about seventeen years of age; he was a slave of Mahomet Bey, one of General Hicks's officers. "He did not know for what object he was sent; he was therefore quite unprepared for the questions; yet he gave his evidence fluently, as one relates adventures through which he has passed, and which are still fresh in his recollection." His account is as follows:—

"I was slave of Mohamet Bey's, an officer in General Hicks's army. The army marched from Omdurman and Khartoum along the banks of the Blue Nile. We experienced no opposition whatever on the road to Duem, though we occasionally took spies, and saw parties of the Bagaras watching us at a distance. At night we heard their tom-toms all around, and saw their watch-fires, but we were never attacked. We had an enormous number of camels with us and plenty of provisions. There were the same regiments that marched under you from Kawa Fort. I was with them, too, when Hicks Pasha joined you with the Nordenfeldt which he brought from the steamer. I remember you and the other English officers when we were attacked in square near Abas Island, when we beat the Bagaras away from us. You, Hicks Pasha, and the other English officers were on horseback outside the square when the Arabs first showed. Then you came in. You were all scattered about, looking out for the Arabs. [This was in answer to questions put to test the accuracy of the boy's information. This was correct, as, having no cavalry, all Hicks Pasha's English officers had to patrol outside the square, in which formation Hicks's army always marched.] Besides the old army you were with, there were a great many more who had come from Cairo, and two black battalions which before had been left behind at Khartoum and Rawa. We also had 500 cavalry on our march to Duem. It was a grand army. All were confident of success, and felt certain of reaching El Obeid and defeating Mahomet Achmet. We had plenty of music, too; the bands played in the evening. [Here the narrator paused, and seemed to be talking to himself as if recalling those far distant scenes—camps on the banks of the White Nile pitched picturesquely among the mimosa and sycamores; when, after a hard and wearying day's march, fires would be lit and the ruddy flames fitfully lit up the foliage hanging in fantastic wreaths and garlands overhead, while the band playing the wild but melodious Arab and Egyptian airs would enliven the hour of sunset. He seemed to be dreaming for a moment of those times. Then he continued.] We stayed at Duem for some time waiting for stores; then two English officers came up in a steamer from Berber with them. This had delayed us for a long time, and it was unfortunate, most unfortunate, for the rainy season had already finished, and wells and pools soon dry up as in Kordofan. And Hicks Pacha grew very impatient, and my master and the officers used to say that all this delay was caused by the Egyptian Government, and might be fatal to the expedition.

"Captain Massey and Major Warner were the two officers who brought up the remaining stores from Berber. At length we marched out of Duem as far as Shat. We halted one whole day here—our first march inland. The world was to be shut out from us—a last opportunity was given to officers to write to their friends, and from here my master said Hicks Pasha wrote for the last time till Obeid should be reached, or perhaps till we returned to the Nile. 'Who knows?' he said, with a shrug of his shoulders. My master told the officers around him that it had been decided that no communication should be kept up with the Nile.

"It was early dawn when we marched from Shat. We plunged into the desert, having turned our backs on the Nile that the greater part of our soldiers were to see no more. They had commenced their last march—the march from which there was to be no returning. No more would they greet the rising sun. With backs turned to the East, every step they traced on the sand led to the sunset—the sunset of their lives. We now occasionally saw the enemy in the distance—in scattered groups in front, on our flanks, and we perceived, too, they were gathering in our rear; but when the cavalry were sent out against them they vanished like mists in the morning sun; but they were dogging our footsteps like wild beasts do their prey—slowly, but surely. We used to shell them and fire the Krupps at them.

"From Shat we went to the wells of Ragshah, from El Repshah to Helet Bennee. We always kept two squares a day's march apart. When Hicks Pasha's square, consisting of 5,000 men, left that place, Alladeen Pasha's force, consisting of 6,500, occupied the position. We now marched to El Juama; from this to El Agana.

"The enemy always prowled round us at a distance. When the cavalry pursued them they retired. A 'door' was always left in the square for the horsemen to gallop back into the square in case of the enemy attacking in force. From El Agana the next march was to Darael Gemmel (House of the Camel), and then to Arahkieh. After a halt here for a day we marched to Helet el Mana (Lodge of the Mana); thence to Naghier, and from Naghier to Helet et Dobat. At every one of these places we found water. Every day the enemy increased in numbers, and we used to wonder they did not attack us. We had now got into a thick brushwood country, though all along there were mimosa bushes.

"At length we reached Lake Rahad. This is a large swamp with pools of water; there is always water here. It is on elevated ground, and rocks and hills around. We had hoped the Tagala tribes would join us here—that is the reason we had come this way—but they were afraid of the Arabs.

"I don't think Lake Rahad is more than two-and-a-half days' journey from El Obeid. Hicks Pasha built a fort here, and placed in it four Krupp guns and nineteen smaller ones. We got here plenty of beans and melons, and as much water as we wanted. We rested here three days. This was our last rest. The enemy were gradually hemming us in even here, and Hicks Pasha determined to push on at once to El Obeid. The order was given to advance, and all tents were struck at daybreak. We had not marched an hour when the enemy for the first time commenced to fire at us, but from a long distance. No one was hit, or scarcely any one; but some camels were wounded. We halted for the night and entrenched ourselves with earthworks, putting a zareba outside again. The fires of the enemy at nightfall played all around. We remained here two days. We found some water, but had to search for it.

"We left at sunrise, and marched to Shekan, where we again halted for two days. The reason we did this was because we were now encircled by our enemies, and the camels began to fall from the fire, and soldiers to be wounded and killed. We marched from Shekan till the sun was in the middle of the sky. We halted, as Arabs were all around firing from the bush. On the third day, on our way to Birkee [Birket, Turkish, pronounced Birkee, means a pool], the cavalry went out of the square and encountered the enemy's horsemen, putting them to flight. Our cavalry then returned, bring with them several captured horses. This was when the sun was young. Our square continued to move on. Shortly afterwards, the sun being yet young, we heard a sound, "w-o-o-o-h" [here the boy tried to give the idea of the galloping of horses]. This was the sound he said they heard, and then presently all around they saw Arabs innumerable—the whole world surrounded us (verbatim), and bayarey (flags) were waving, and spears gleaming in the sunshine above the bush. Our square was halted, and we opened fire, killing a great many, but we too lost many. There were too many bushes for the Krupps to do execution, but the machine guns were at work day and night. Next morning when we marched I saw Arabs lying in six heaps, slain by these guns. Before we got to Shaheen we had nine Englishmen with us besides Hicks Pasha. At first the Egyptians lay down to hide, but General Hicks ordered his English officers to go round and make them stand up. Some of the English were killed when doing this, and Hicks took out his pocket-book and wrote down their names and the time of day that they were killed, and the manner. At noon Hicks Pasha called an assembly of them to see who were alive. We waited for Aladen, who now joined us.

"The next morning we all marched off together. We came to many large trees. An immense number of the enemy could be seen by field-glasses. The men declared they would rather march on their way fighting and reach the water than stand still in square. So Hicks, yielding to these remonstrances, continued to march on in square. It was not yet dhuka (noon), and we were not far from Elquis. We could see it. We should have been there by noon, and there was abundance of water. [I believe this is the same as is written in our maps 'Melbeis.'] The rear face of our square was formed by the two black battalions, one raised in Sennaar and the other from the Mudireer of Sankeet. The guide led us out of the way to a place called Kieb el Khaber (I mean before this), instead of taking us straight to Elquis. It was near noon, just about this time—zyessa—a rush, terrible and sudden, sweeping down like the torrent from the mountain, was made. The Arabs burst upon our front face in overwhelming numbers. It was swept away like chaff before the wind. Seeing this, the other sides of the square turned inwards, and commenced a death dealing fusillade both on the Arabs pressing into the square and on each other crossways. A terrible slaughter commenced. Hicks Pasha and the very few English officers left with him, seeing all hope of restoring order gone, spurred their horses, and sprang out of the confused mass of wounded, dead, and dying. These officers fired away their revolvers, clearing a space for themselves, till all their ammunition was expended. They killed many. They had got clear outside. They then took to their swords, and fought till they fell. Hicks Pasha now alone remained. He was a terror to the Arabs. They said he never struck a man with his sword without killing him. They named him Abou Deraa Dougal, the heavy armed (or thick or brawny). He kept them all at bay, but he was struck on the wrist with a sword, and he dropped his own. He then fell. I was covered with blood, and I got under a dead body and pretended to be dead while the struggling and yelling, uproar, fighting, and slaughtering was going on, as it did for three hours. The Arabs, triumphant, having hewn down and speared most of the Egyptians, commenced to search the bodies. I say most, because the cavalry galloped off to Lake Raab, and some of the foot soldiers ran off there too. Five hundred Egyptians were taken prisoners. They tried particularly to save the guns; one hundred of these were captured. All these fought against you the other day at Abou Klea. They were made to do so. [This boy's account thus bears out a statement sent to the *Daily News* by its Cairo correspondent, about a month or so after the news had arrived of the destruction of Hicks's army, that part of it was at Lake Rabat. This statement had been received by the Egyptian War Office from the Mudir of Dongola.] They felt me and found I was alive; they pricked me with a spear. I was made prisoner. Now what I tell you further is from hearsay. The rear face alone remained in good order when all else was confusion, composed as it was of black troops. These marched away, forming a square of their own, and the Arabs could not break it, so they went to plunder and slaughter the rest. The blacks marched on till sunset, and there was a lull for them.

"Mahomet Achmet remained far distant at the time of the battle. He had said to the ameers and dervishes: 'Forward! Attack the enemy. Meanwhile I will remain here, and pray to Allah for your success.' He came after all was over, and was shown the body of Hicks Pacha. I heard that Mahomet Achmet put all the spoil into a great hole. He ordered it all to be given to him. At sunset they pursued the black troops. On coming to them the dervishes called out to them, 'Sellima, surrender!' They replied, 'We will not surrender. We will not eat the Effendina's bread for waste (*i.e.*, for nothing).' Namen Selem ma nokol men. Effendia Khassara. We'll fight till we die, but many of you will die too.' But an unexpected rush was made on them when this parleying was going on, and they were all slain. I was taken to El Obeid. I saw four Englishmen there prisoners. I saw some Greeks. They had all been circumcised; but they were not allowed to keep their shops. These were given to Arabs. I never heard of any Englishman being alive there, or a German servant. [I pressed him on this point.] I was jtaken to Omdurman, from which place I ran away and oined you near Metammeh. The Arabs against us were of the Dar Egeema, El Messelea, El Howasmah, and some of the Hummr tribe. Abd Es Samad and Nawai were the sheikhs at the head of the Howayzma [a branch of the Bederrya Arabs and the Takaedeal from the west]. In answer to my question 'How was Hicks Pasha dressed?' he replied, 'He wore a red and yellow koopeh round his bonetta (helmet) and a blue coat; belt across his shoulder' [this was the dress the Pasha always wore on line of march]. I showed him the photograph in the book, with Hicks Pasha in the Soudan, and he at once picked out Hicks and Farquhar. He asserted that the soldiers did not lie down (as has been affirmed) on the last day, but fought to the end, and that the battle took place so close to Elquis [which I suppose to be the same as Melbeis, as I have said before], that you could hear a rifle fired at one place if you were at the other. To Obeid, he says, it took him but one day to march."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

At question time the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to a question from Mr. W. H. Smith, said he would state next day in Committee of Ways and Means what changes it was intended to make in the Budget proposals. In answer to Lord J. Manners, Mr. Gladstone said that the communications with Russia in regard to the delimitation of the Afghan frontier were not concluded, and he had no information to give to the House either on this point or in regard to the arbitration. Asked by Mr. Cowen when the Coercion Bill for Ireland would be introduced, Mr. Gladstone demurred to this description of the proposed measure, but promised to state the intentions of the Government on Friday. Mr. Gladstone gave an explanation of his description of the agreement of March 13 with regard to the Russian advance which had been challenged by Lord R. Churchill, and while admittng that the particular despatch of Lord Granville to which Lord R. Churchill referred did not cover the whole circumstances, he pointed out that other despatches—especially one from Sir E. Thornton in which it was stated that "the Russian soldiers have been instructed to remain where they are"—justified him in stating that an agreement had been entered into that the Russian troops should not advance.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and was engaged on Class II. (Public Offices) of the Civil Service Estimates until a late hour. On the Home Office Vote Mr. Broadhurst raised a short discussion on the propriety of increasing the number of inspectors of factories, workshops, &c., in which he was supported by Sir H. Holland, Mr. Burt, Mr. Pulestón, and others. Mr. Hopwood was the sole dissentient, and Mr. H. Fowler, on behalf of the Home Office, said that the Home Secretary sympathised with the suggestion, and had the question constantly before him. Since 1868 the number of inspectors had been increased from thirty-six to fifty-eight. Mr. Sexton complained of the action of the Home Office in relation to various matters connected with the administration of justice in Ireland, and Sir W. Harcourt in the course of his reply incidentally mentioned that he was engaged every week in considering questions of alleged miscarriage of justice. Mr. Gorst thereupon expressed surprise that the Home Secretary did not take steps to relieve himself of that duty by securing the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal, and Mr. Sclater-Booth suggested that a return should be given showing the number of criminals whose sentences had been altered by the Home Secretary. Lord Randolph Churchill sharply attacked the Government for abandoning their Bill for establishing a Court of Criminal Appeal; but Sir H. James contended that the failure of the Bill brought forward two years ago was due to the action of the Opposition, which Mr. Gorst indignantly denied. Some remarks were made by Mr. Parnell and the vote was agreed to. The Vote for the Foreign Office was agreed to without discussion, and on the Vote for the Colonial Office Mr. Gorst called attention to the treatment of the native tribes in New Zealand, and appealed to the Government to assist them in obtaining their rights under the Treaty of Waitangi. Mr. Ashley said the petition of the Maori chiefs would receive due consideration at the Colonial Office, but he pointed out that since the concession of responsible government the Home Government had no power to interfere in the management of native affairs. Lord R. Churchill complained of the insufficiency of the answer given to Mr. Gorst's question, and deprecated the Crown allowing its control over the colonies to be diminished. Mr. Gladstone, who maintained that this country had no power to interfere with a colony in its relations with native races, declined to accept the doctrine that the Government of this country were responsible for the acts of a Colonial Government; and, after some further conversation, the vote was agreed to. Some other votes were discussed, and when the Committee adjourned the first 13 votes had been agreed to. The Princess Beatrice's Annuity Bill passed through Committee, and, after some further business had been disposed of, the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past one o'clock.

Painted windows as a memorial of departed worth and gallantry have an interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor has at all times pleasure in showing his works in progress, both for church and hall, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates sent. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition.—The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London, W.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

The candidature of Viscount Cranborne for the representation of the Darwen Division of Lancashire is to be promoted by a demonstration to be held at Blackburn on the 29th of July. The Marquis of Salisbury has promised to address the gathering.

The Brighton Conservative and Constitutional Association have invited the Marquis of Salisbury to visit Brighton on the 15th of October, when there will be a demonstration in the Dome of the Royal Pavilion, at which it is anticipated most of the present members for the county will be present.

The attention of the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Carnarvon having been called to a statement made at the recent meeting at Nottingham to the effect that their Lordships had refused to allow chapels to be built on their estates, Mr. R. T. Gunton has written from 20, Arlington-street, S.W., as follows:—"I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter. In reply, I am to say that Lord Salisbury offered to let a piece of land which he thought suitable. The applicant, however, preferred another, which Lord Salisbury could not part with." Dating from Highclere Castle, Newbury, Lord Carnarvon wrote:—"I only delayed an answer to your letter till I could hear from my agent, to whom I wrote in order to be perfectly certain as to the facts. There is no truth whatever in the statement as to the truth of which you inquire, and, indeed, so absolutely devoid of truth is it that my agent tells me that no application even has been made to him for such a piece of land."

Mr. H. Cecil Raikes, M.P., addressed a Conservative meeting at Buckley, near Mold, on Monday night. He remarked that the Conservative party was above all things, and in all things, a national party. Its object was as far as possible to make the least and not the most of those differences which separate class from class. It was possible to deal with burning questions as the means of enlarging and widening the separation of classes, or in a spirit of good-will that would be the means of bringing classes together; and this was the object and the policy of the Conservative party. Referring to foreign affairs, he said the policy of the late Lord Beaconsfield, and of the Conservative party, was not to be actuated by an effusive sympathy with any foreign nation; but it was governed, first by a sense of England's duty, and secondly by a recognition of English interests. It was the duty of a man when he became a Minister of the Queen to put aside personal predilections, and to look first to the duty which he owed his Queen and his country. That was the policy of Lord Beaconsfield and the policy of the Conservative party when they were in power, and it was the policy which would prevail when they came into power again. During the six years the Conservatives held power they secured peace with honour and the influence of England in the councils of Europe, and, great as was the power of England when they entered office, they left England greater than when they took office, and this they did with an expenditure, comparatively speaking, of millions of pounds less than the sum the Liberals were now spending. The foreign policy of the Government had disgraced England in the eyes of foreign nations. Referring to home affairs, he remarked that every trade was drooping, every industry declining, and any Government which would not institute an inquiry into such a state of affairs was unworthy of the confidence of the people.

Mr. H. C. Richards spoke on Saturday night at Inverleithen in support of the Conservative candidate for the county. He remarked that the Scotch support of Mr. Gladstone was most remarkable, and yet they had in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries shown two peculiar characteristics, for whilst they discarded their ancient faith, they stoutly and obstinately refused to abandon their old royalty. Their trust in Mr. Gladstone, he was glad to find, was tempered by distrust of Mr. Chamberlain's wild utterances and Lord Derby's colonial policy. In 1874 Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet was wrecked by the folly of his colleagues, and although in this Administration his personality had predominated, the Radical nail had much to answer for. The divisions of the Liberal party offered the Conservatives a good opportunity in most districts; and so far from any personal abuse of Mr. Gladstone being a wise policy, he should recommedn that to a logical mind like the Scotch the best weapon must be to recall Midlothian utterances and to contrast them with Downing-street performances.

Addressing a large meeting of electors at Ashton-under-Lyne on Wednesday evening, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., said he feared that the squeezability of the present Government would be most costly as well as disastrous to all. The negotiations of Russia had been one long instance of aggressive tenacity on one side and exceeding compressibility on the other. Lord Beaconsfield had rendered India secure on the north-western frontier, but the Radical Ministers had lost no time in destroying all that work, and making way for the advance of Russia. After giving a *résumé* of the negotiations, he said that the proper course for our Government to have taken would have been to demand the recall of General Komaroff, the withdrawal of the Russian forces to the other side of Sarakhs, and the instant despatch of the Russian Commissioner to delimitate the frontier. The Radical organs would say that this would have meant war. He replied, nothing of the sort. Russia was not yet ready for war. If she had been, her armies would have been now in Herat. Whenever the Russian generals were ready no pledges nor covenants would stop their armies for an hour. His hearers might make up their minds to this, that the Russians meant to have India if they could get it. All their aims and efforts in Asia for the past thirty years had been directed to this great goal, and towards its attainment Mr. Gladstone had been helping them. The Russians would pretend to settle the boundary question, but would really keep it open till after the elections. Then if the Liberals were successful a fresh disturbance would be made at Herat. A new epoch of Russian advance, of Gladstonian protest and surrender, would begin, till we were driven to fight for India itself, without allies, with destroyed prestige, and perhaps with a revolt in our rear. When the terrible struggle comes let the people of England remember who are responsible for it—the Ministers who, in 1873, drove Shere Ali into the arms of the Czar; who, in 1881, abandoned

Candahar; and in 1885 acquiesced in the unjust seizure of Penjdeh.

On Tuesday, in the Volunteer-hall of Selkirk—Mr. G. Roberts, provost of the burgh, in the chair—Mr. TREVELYAN, M.P., addressed a large meeting of his constituents. In the course of his speech, he remarked on the great obstruction which had been exercised in the House of Commons, and noted the statement that had appeared that the Irish party meant at the next election to vote for Conservative candidates, with the object of givng to the Irish Nationalist members of Parliament the power of holding the balance between the two great parties. If this were an object in unison with the views of the electors of England, let them vote for Conservatives, but if not let them send at least 380 Liberals to Parliament. He was certain that the voice of Scotland would not be for Jingoism, and he added:—All that would be needed, then, is a Government which will give expression to the real opinion of the country; and whether we are to be that Government I know not, but this I know, that the only condition on which a Liberal Cabinet will ever consent to hold office is that we are to look to the real interests of Great Britain, and not to its imaginary interests; that we are to make no extensions of territory for the sake of *prestige*, and with the result of diminishing, and not increasing, the effective fighting strength of the country; that we are to keep the nation free from those complicated responsibilities which have been to her such a source of peril, and extricate her as quickly as possible from those in which she is already involved; and that while we stand firm by the real rights of the country we shall refrain from insolent and provocative language towards foreign nations. Now, this is the question on which, before all others, the next general election will turn; and I am glad of it, because there is no other question which so clearly marks the deep and irreconcilable difference between the modern Liberal and the modern Conservative parties. This is the battle-ground which has been deliberately chosen by the able and ubiquitous leader of the Tory party. The Conservatives were fond of listening to their leaders cleverly and roundly abusing the Russian Government and their own in alternate sentences. Lord Salisbury also spoke of the Ameer of Afghanistan as one who might be expected to behave well because he had learned that England was to be feared. In conclusion, he said that those who had studied the electoral system of the country knew that nothing but a want of unity could prevent the Liberals from coming back at the next election with a large and decisive majority. He thus concluded: If a section of Liberals in the different constituencies are going to abstain from supporting a good Liberal candidate because he is a landlord, or because he is a working man—because they differ from him on the question of disestablishment, or on the question of the management of Scotch education, or on the question of whether a special jury is required in Ireland in order to vindicate the law in cases of agrarian crime—then there is some chance of losing this signal opportunity for obtaining a stable and powerful Liberal majority that may change the face of the country for good and not for evil. But our people have wisdom, and tolerance, and self-control, and they know how to sink themselves in furtherance of a great cause; and I have little fear but that the general election of November next will be a worthy complement and sequel to the great Reform Acts which, long after this endless succession of votes of censure has been forgotten by an indifferent posterity, will make the Parliament of 1880 memorable among all Parliaments that ever were entrusted with the destinies of the country. A vote of continued confidence in Mr. Trevelyan was accorded by acclamation.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE attended the market ordinary at Bideford on Tuesday. Responding to the toast of his health, he spoke of the necessity of enabling British agriculturists to compete with those of other nations. He was decidedly of opinion that it would be unwise and fruitless to attempt to lay a tax upon the food of the people; but while he was favourable to a big instead of a little loaf, he remembered that we were in danger of soon not being able to produce bread at all. Endeavours must be made to relieve agriculturists from unfair burdens, which fell too heavily on land, and by which they were handicapped. Whatever Government was in power expenditure increased; but it was not the general wealth which bore the burden. This burden must be better adjusted to the national back. A scientific frontier must be settled between imperial taxation and local rating. Attention should be directed not to a complete rearrangement of the land system, but to the attainment of practical objects such as he had spoken of. Sir Stafford also dwelt on the danger of frightening capital away from employment on land. It was not by plunder but by confidence that the condition of agriculture would be improved. He would cheapen transfer, give security for improvements, and encourage a peasant proprietary by honest means. There was great necessity for instructing in political questions the uninformed minds of the newly enfranchised labourers, who otherwise would be in danger of being led astray by misleading impressions and false hopes. He had great confidence in the labourers if they were rightly directed; but he was afraid of the effect which might be produced on illiterate and ill-informed labourers by glittering promises of what they would gain by the revolution of the present land system. A vote of thanks was passed to Sir Stafford, who subsequently proceeded to Appledore. On his way he passed under many arches of flowers, foliage, and bunting. At the little town of Northam the inhabitants gave him so warm a greeting that he stopped and thanked them, promising on a future occasion to come and address a meeting there. At some distance from Appledore he was met by a procession of his supporters, who took the horses out of his carriage and themselves drew it through the town to a field overlooking the bay. There a platform had been erected, and was surrounded by a great crowd of the townspeople. These soon made it evident that they were not all of one mind politically, for they mingled the loud cheers with a good many groans. In the course of his address Sir Stafford, who was suffering from slight indisposition, spoke of the necessity of the electors forgetting for a time their parochial, county, or borough interests, and taking a wide view of imperial affairs and the empire's responsibilities in a loyal and chivalrous spirit. He warned them of the danger and disastrous results of losing India and the colonies; for not only would our character suffer, but our commerce would decline, it being undoubted that trade followed the flag. He dwelt on the importance of colonial possessions as fields for British industry and emigration, and next urged the duty of keeping faith with aboriginal tribes. In this respect he considered the Government had sinned much. In the Soudan not only had they sacrificed Gordon, but they had deserted the friendly tribes who had assisted them in their campaigns. "Too late" had been their policy in everything. It was not too late, however, for the people of England to rise and make a change in the spirit of their government. At this point Sir Stafford had to give up the attempt to make himself heard on account of increasing hoarseness, and he resumed his seat amid the sympathetic cheers of his audience, who awarded him a vote of confidence.

A deputation from the Liberal Divisional Council of the Western Division of Birmingham waited upon Mr. Chamberlain at the Forward Liberal Club in that town on Wednesday night to present a resolution asking him to become the candidate for that division at the next election. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN accepted the invitation, stating that there was no division of the borough which it would be personally more gratifying for him to represent. It was in that ward he first entered public life. He continued:—

"I will venture to assert that when the history of the last five years comes to be written, neither the Government of which I have the honour to be a member, nor the Parliament which was returned to power with such a tremendous enthusiasm five years ago, will have any cause to fear its verdict. When that history comes to be written, you know whose will be the central and the prominent figure. Mr. Gladstone will stand out before posterity as the greatest man of his time—remarkable not only for his extraordinary eloquence, for his great ability, for his steadfastness of purpose, for his constructive skill, but—more, perhaps, than all these—for his personal character and for the high tone that he has introduced into our political and public life. I am certain that justice will be done to him in the future, and I am not less certain that there will be a signal coudemnation of the men who, moved by motives of party spite, in their eagerness for office, have not hesitated to load with insult and indignity the greatest statesman of our time; who have not allowed even his age, which should have commanded their reverence, or his experience, which entitles him to their respect, or his high personal character, or his long services to his Queen and to his country, to shield him from the vulgar affronts and the lying accusations of which he has nightly been made the subject in the House of Commons. He, with his great magnanimity, can afford to forget and forgive these things. Those whom he has served so long it behoves to remember them, to resent them, and to punish them."

Mr. Chamberlain went on to vindicate the Ministerial policy in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone had removed two of the greatest grievances of Ireland. He had disestablished an alien Church, and he had reformed the land laws; but there remained a question as important—possibly more important—than both these, and that was to give, in Mr. Gladstone's own words, "the widest possible self-government to Ireland which is consistent with the maintenance of the integrity of the Empire." That was the problem, and Mr. Chamberlain does not believe that the resources of statesmanship are exhausted, or that it will be impossible to find a solution. We were going to a new Parliament, and he did not believe for a moment that they would hesitate in conceding to Ireland all the liberties and all the freedom which they would claim for themselves. Having contended that the Conservatives had opposed every measure of reform as long as they dared, Mr. Chamberlain went on to refer to the foreign policy of the Government, which he denied had failed. If words meant anything, if Lord Salisbury had been in office, we should have been at war with two at least of the Great Powers of Europe. Speaking of the negotiations with Russia, Mr. Chamberlain said:—

"If it be found when the whole question is finally and happily settled—as I hope and believe it shortly will be—if it is then found that we have maintained the friendship and the confidence of the Ameer of Afghanistan, that we have secured for our ally all that he himself has deemed of importance, that we have obtained everything that the Government of India has thought necessary for the security, order, and credit of the empire, we shall not in that case be held to have failed, even though in maintaining our position we may have dealt with a great nation in a spirit of conciliation and of consideration, and while anxious to maintain the dignity of this country have been also ready to recognise the claims and the rights of the Power with which we have been dealing. It is in the same spirit that we have conducted all our negotiations and communications with our neighbours in France, and you will not doubt that we have had many difficult and complicated questions to discuss with the French Government."

Turning to the question of Egypt, Mr. Chamberlain said the Government had found great difficulties thrown in their way, both in connection with the administration of the country and also in connection with the rearrangement of its finances, and one effect of this was to delay the evacuation which France and England have equal reason to desire—to postpone it, to make it difficult, and perhaps even in the last resort to make it impossible.

"It cannot be tolerated that after the sacrifices we have made, our going away should be the signal for another Power to take up a preponderating position there. We have a right to expect that some guarantee shall be given to us that other nations will be as self-denying as we intend to be ourselves before we can leave the country. But we have also something else to do: we have a duty which we owe to the Egyptians. We have to provide them with some form of government which is likely to be a settled one. We have to relieve the peasants of excessive or unjust taxation, which might be a cause of discontent and trouble in the future, and we have to create some kind of native or other army which may answer for the defence of the country against external enemies and against internal disorder. These are objects surely in which we may seek and obtain the cordial assistance of France, and which are not calculated to provoke jealousy or alarm among other nations of the Continent.

Mr. W. S. CAINE, M.P., speaking on Wednesday night at Neston, Cheshire, said we lost prestige by the constant efforts made by the Tory party to depreciate the power and resources of the empire for party purposes. If foreign statesmen read nothing but our Conservative Press they might well conclude that we had no army or navy. He would assure them that so far as the navy was concerned it was not in the history of our country in a more efficient condition than it was to-day. Our navy was stronger than that of any two Powers combined. When the ship-building programme of the Government was complete it would be as strong as that of any three Powers of Europe. We could take every ship in the French fleet and lay alongside her as strong a ship as hers, and find ourselves at the end with a reserve fleet equal to that of any other Power. We had shown that at a week or two's notice we could sweep the seas with merchant cruisers, and could build more ships of war, from an ironclad to a torpedo-boat, in a given time, than all the nations of the world put together. Fortunately for us, foreign Powers did not rely on the information they got from the Tory orators, but on their own Intelligence Departments, which told them the truth about the British Navy. He was in favour of a strong navy—as strong as the country would pay for. It was a protective service rather than an aggressive one; and we could strengthen it to any extent without appearing to threaten any other Power. We had our insular position to maintain, our enormous mercantile marine to protect; and until the spread of Christian commonsense reached the Governments of Europe, we must maintain our supremacy over the seas. This was the view taken by the Ministry, and one upon which they were acting steadily.

Mr. HENRY MANNERS, son of Lord John Manners, presided on Wednesday night over a large Conservative meeting at Leicester. He said at the present moment the country was being flooded with Radical literature of the worst character, and the statements put forward to influence the new electorate against Conservatives were so utterly untrue that even the authors could not believe them. The Government had secured peace with Russia for the moment; but it was at the terrible price of dishonour in the eyes of the whole civilised world.

Mr. Auberon Herbert has sent to the *Times* a brilliant criticism of Mr. Chamberlain's speech to the members of the Eighty Club, especially that passage in which he spoke of the mandate of our new masters. Mr. Herbert says:—"This talk about political masters is the vice which so hugely disfigures modern politics, and, I must add, specially Mr. Chamberlain's politics. What is the great fact at the bottom of these most wretched six years of government for which our present Ministers are responsible? It is that in every trouble and difficulty they have been looking in all directions for their masters, ready to enter any men's service who had stronger wills or louder voices than their own. 'Saddle me, bridle me, and ride me' has been their incessant cry to every passer-by. And now, at the end of it all, who thanks or respects them? Having abdicated their own self-guidance and self-mastery, they have drifted onwards through rapidly succeeding disappointments, self-contradictions, untruths, and humiliations, until, in the growing demoralisation of spirit even among themselves, a cry of '*Sauve qui peut!*' is arising, and it becomes at last, after so much has been done and borne for office, a better thing to be out of Government than in it. I have no sympathy with Mr. Gladstone's career; no sorrow for the fall that, apart from mere Parliamentary majorities, has already come; but I can hardly help thinking that those who have used him for their own making, and conjured so ostentatiously in his name, must stick to their parts, whether they like them or not, until the play is played out. The cup has been of their own mixing, and they had better drink it, like men, to the dregs. . . . . Mr. Chamberlain's treatment of the people seems wholly founded, not on trust, but on distrust. If he trusts the people he trusts them much as the Indian Government trusts our new ally the Ameer. He seems to be always saying, after the fashion of Prince Bismarck, 'What must be promised and what must be given in order to pacify and buy over? What services will discount the programme of these altogether damned Socialists and keep the people in good temper with the Liberal party and the Birmingham management? How can I keep the hands still clapped and the caps still thrown into the air? How can I trick the Revolution?' Well, that may be business, that may be practical politics, but it is not trusting the people. Those whom we trust we neither try to court nor to manage. There is only one way of trusting either a man or thirty millions of men—that is, to speak the very truest truth to them that is to be found in our hearts. It is this highest trust, which ennobles both those who speak and those who hear, which is the present need. We can all see troubles ahead. That the people in possession of power—with the dim, benighted worship of power that is still strong in the souls of all of us—may do many violent, unjust, and sweeping things, that revolution itself may come, is a possibility that looks us in the face. But for all that we may continue to possess our own souls. Losing property is not a pleasant process, but it is not the worst thing that can happen to us. It is far worse to lose our self-respect by not having the courage to look the people fairly in the face and tell them what we really believe."

The *St. James's Gazette* has received the following tale for a good child:—"A grand old man took a walk in Wales, and he saw a man who had baked bread to sell put the bread in his cart. Then the grand old man, who had served his Queen for a long time, asked the man who made the bread how he baked it, and how much it weighed, and how much he sold it for. Then the man who baked bread was much pleased that the grand old man should be so kind to a poor man like him, though he had such great things to fill his mind. (For he knew that the land the grand old man ruled was hemmed in by woes on all sides.) So he gave the grand old man a great loaf and thanked him. And the grand old man took the loaf in his hand to the house of his son. This shows that we ought to be good and kind to poor men, and then they will give us nice things."

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ON THE THIRTY-SEVEN LIBERAL POLICIES.

Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL attended the dinner of the Tower Hamlets Conservative Association at Bow on Wednesday night, and responded to the toast of "The Conservative Cause." He said that the principal accusation brought against the Conservatives nowadays was that they had no policy. If the allegation were true, they would be no worse off than their opponents. It was possible to have too much of a good thing, and this was illustrated by the fact that the present Liberal Government had a new policy for every week of the year. It was for the people to consider whether it might not be wise and prudent to try at any rate a party which might have no declared policy than to continue in office one which had attempted every conceivable policy, and had equally and egregiously failed in every effort that it had made. Proceeding to discuss the Government's policy at home and abroad, Lord Randolph enumerated ten changes of their policy in Ireland, eighteen in Egypt, and nine in Afghanistan.

"In Ireland their first policy was that they would, for the government of Ireland, rely upon the good sense and loyalty of the Irish people. Their second policy was to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. Their third policy was to establish a new tenure of land. Their fourth policy was to arrest Mr. Parnell and to suppress the Land League. Their fifth policy was to make a treaty with Mr. Parnell, and to revive the Land League under the name of the National League. Their sixth policy was to alter dangerously and prodigiously the criminal procedure in Ireland. Their seventh policy was to enfranchise 700,000 of the Irish peasants. Their eighth policy was to abolish the constitutional liberties of the 700,000 peasants whom they have enfranchised. Their ninth policy—and now I am coming to the time when these polices have not lasted for months, but have only lasted, literally, for hours—their ninth policy was not to abolish the constitutional liberties of the 700,000 enfranchised peasants, but to grant Home Rule and to establish a new land law for Ireland. Their tenth policy was that they finally decide that they would abolish—or they are about to decide perhaps I should be more correct in saying—the constitutional liberties of the 700,000 enfranchised peasants for one year more; that they would not at the present moment grant Home Rule, but that they would pretend to try to establish a totally new land law for Ireland. Now, these are the ten policies by which in the short space of less than five years Her Majesty's Government have attempted to govern Ireland, and I defy any single person who tells me the Tory party have no policy—I defy him, no matter how great may be his wisdom and experience of public affairs, to make a guess or to make even a speculation as to which of these ten policies the Liberal party will adopt if you give them a majority at the next election. Well, on the tenth policy—you recollect what that was—Her Majesty's Government are not altogether agreed. There is a little difference of opinion, and we are informed it is to be settled to-morrow. So much for the Irish policy of the Government. I have shown you that in the short space of five years they have had ten different policies. I have shown you the absurdity and the danger of their latest policy, and I ask you, Does it lie in the mouth of people such as those to taunt the Conservative party with having no policy? I am going now to ask you to look elsewhere. I am going to ask you to look at Egypt. The first policy of the Liberal Government of Mr. Gladstone in Egypt in the year 1882 was not to interfere with the movement which was headed by Arabi Pasha. The second policy, which succeeded rapidly on the first, was to call a Conference of the European Powers at Constantinople, and endeavour, by the concert of Europe, to interfere with the movement of Arabi Pasha. The third policy was to break up abruptly the Conference of Constantinople, and to send to the winds the concert of Europe, to bombard Alexandria by themselves, and smash Arabi Pasha. The fourth policy was not to be responsible in any way for the Egyptian Government. The fifth policy was to dismiss the Egyptian Government. The sixth policy was to evacuate the Soudan. The seventh policy was to send General Gordon to restore order through the Soudan. The eighth policy was not to support General Gordon by any military force for fear of slaughtering any of the Arab tribes who were struggling to be free. The ninth policy was to endeavour to rescue General Gordon, and in the process to slaughter any number of thousands of the Arab tribes who were struggling to be free. The tenth policy was to avenge the death of General Gordon to smash the Mahdi, and to make a railway. The eleventh policy, which varied rapidly on the tenth, was to forget General Gordon, to forget his death, to leave the Mahdi alone, and to abandon the railway. The twelfth policy was to summon a European Conference to settle Egyptian finance in London. The thirteenth policy was to break up again the European Conference in London, and to declare Egypt bankrupt. The fourteenth policy was to discover that Egypt was not bankrupt, and to offer to lend her eight millions. The fifteenth policy was to advise the Egyptian Government to break the international law guaranteeing the liberty of the foreign Press in Egypt, and not to pay the smallest attention to any protest from the Government of France. The sixteenth policy was to rebuke the Egyptian Government for having broken the law guaranteeing the liberty of the foreign Press in Egypt, and to apologise to the Government of France. The seventeenth policy, which only occurred the other day, was to advise the Egyptian Government, prematurely and before the Egyptian Convention had been sanctioned by the European Powers, to tax the foreign bondholders; and the eighteenth policy, which will probably be declared to-morrow or the next day, is that they have discovered that the action of the Egyptian Government in taxing the foreign bondholders is totally illegal, to rebuke the Egyptian Government for having taken such a course, to apologise to the Powers, and to force the Egyptian Government to pay back the money. Now, these eighteen policies, totally distinct, totally different—any one of them, perhaps, right in itself, but when joined with any other becoming by the junction perfectly hopeless and self-destructive—these eighteen policies have in the short space of three years variegated the aspect of British interference in Egypt. Eighteen policies in thirty-six months, or at the rate of one policy to

every two months. I want to know, again, does it lie in the mouth of members of that Government or of the people who support that Government to taunt the Tory party with having no policy? So much with regard to Egypt. But now let us look at the position we hold with reference to Russia in Central Asia. The first policy of her Majesty's Government was to give out and to declare in many speeches and in many documents that the Russian advance in Central Asia was nothing but the fear and the dream of an old woman, that the scientific frontier which Lord Beaconsfield had aimed at was nothing but the emanation of a diseased brain, and that the occupation of Candahar and the construction of the Quetta railway were neither more nor less than the acts of a lunatic. That was the first policy of the Government in 1880. The second policy, which was presented only about fifteen or sixteen months afterwards, was the endeavour to interfere between Persia and Russia, who were engaged in the settlement of their respective frontiers in Central Asia, and that was a policy which was obviously and hopelessly inconsistent with their first policy. Of course the Government were on that occasion roughly snubbed, and they meekly accepted the rebuff, and so they adopted a third policy upon the advice of Lord Granville. I have noticed in the course of that noble Lord's career as Foreign Secretary that he is very apt to place himself in a position to receive rebuffs, and then like a child he gets into a fit of sulks over these rebuffs. Well, in 1882 a third policy was adopted, and that was a refusal altogether to accept the offer made by Russia to delimit the frontier of Afghanistan; but that was at a period when Russia was very far away. The fourth policy of the British Government was to invite the Russian Government themselves to delimit the frontier in Afghanistan, but that was at a time when the Russian armies were very near. The fifth policy was to insist upon the delimitation of the frontier by a joint Commission and to send off their Commissioner without any idea whether Russia intended to send a Commissioner or not. The sixth policy of Her Majesty's Government—that was after the battle of Penjdeh—was to consent to the recall of the British Commissioner and to consent to delimit the frontier of Afghanistan in London. The seventh policy was to declare that certain places were no doubt in Afghanistan and to advise the Afghans to defend them. The eight policy was to surrender and to advise the Afghans to give way and to evacuate those places, although in the meantime the Afghans had fought a disastrous battle under the direct orders of England. And the ninth policy—and we have only got as far as that just now—is to recognise the Quetta railway, which they declared was quite a lunatic enterprise, to increase the Indian army very largely, and to levy heavy charges on India for the construction of a scientific frontier, which in the year 1880 they declared almost unanimously was an emanation of a diseased brain."

Referring to the actual money cost of these policies, Lord Randolph said:—"The cost of the ten policies in Ireland of the Government has been to add one million a year to the expense of Irish government. The cost of the eighteen policies in Egypt has been ten millions and a half, paid down and taken out of the pockets of the people, either in the shape of votes of credit or supplementary estimates; but, in addition, we have guaranteed a loan of eight millions, and the Government have sacrificed the interest which was due to this country in respect of the Suez Canal shares. The Government have also sacrificed the sums due to this country in respect of the army of occupation. That is the cost of the eighteen policies in Egypt. And the cost of the nine policies in Central Asia has been £6,500,000 paid down, £5,000,000 raised on loans and charged to India for the construction of a strategic railway, not of the slightest commercial importance, and not likely ever to pay one sixpence dividend, and the probable increase of £2,000,000 a year in the expenditure account of the Indian Budget. That is the cost of the nine policies in Asia; and the result, the grand total, of the thirty-seven different policies in Ireland, Egypt, and Central Asia is best represented to the British public by Mr. Childers's Budget, which places the expenditure at a sum of not less than £100,000,000, which states the deficit at £15,000,000, which places a tax on beer and spirits, already heavily taxed, which suspends the cardinal axiom of the Liberal creed—namely, the process of the reduction of the National Debt—which raises the Income-tax to 8d. in the pound, and which presents to Europe the unusual and melancholy spectacle, at any rate as far as England is concerned, of total and hopeless financial chaos."

The result of all these policies was that in Ireland the people were determined to send to Parliament at the next election representatives pledged to support the repeal of the Union. In Egypt, pashas and fellaheen, united for the first time in their history, were praying for our departure, were cursing our presence, and the Powers of Europe were combining to make our position impossible; whilst in India the feeling was unanimous that the result of the negotiations with Russia had been a base and cowardly surrender. The policy of the Tory party was two-fold—first, to expose the difficulties into which the errors of the Liberal Government had plunged the country; secondly, their policy, when in power, was historic and traditionary—it was that of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Canning, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Beaconsfield. If placed in office, he felt confident that they would accentuate the British position and confirm the British predominance in Egypt, which was so essential to the security of India. They might be perfectly certain that if the Tories were returned the Russians would advance no further. The Conservative was the real peace, retrenchment, and reform party. Their opponents were shams, impostors, and humbugs, and were proved to be so by a five-years' career of lost opportunity, of parliamentary paralysis, of constant and fruitless war, and of national degradation and danger.

Metropolitan Free Hospital.—The aggregate number of patients relieved during the week ending May 30 was—medical 649, surgical 276; total 925, of which 355 were new cases.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

A Blue-book which will prove exceedingly powerful reading for patriotic Englishmen, inasmuch as it shows only too clearly how wanton and arrogant was the assault made by Komaroff, was issued on Monday. It is a further instalment of "Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Central Asia," and records the progress of the negotiations from the end of March—just before the Penjdeh affair—until May 4. Necessarily the whole of the eighty-seven despatches contained in this paper relate more or less to the controversy which followed the brief announcement of the Afghan defeat. In most cases the substance, and in some the full text, of the explanations given by one side or the other as they were received have already been published. Nevertheless, a good deal of light is thrown on the "regrettable incident." Just before the occurrence General Lumsden telegraphed from Gulran on March 29 that "every endeavour is being made by the Russians to induce the Afghans to commence the conflict. Fighting is now imminent. Afghans cannot resist successfully." Use has been constantly made by the Russians of an admission by General Lumsden to claim Pul-i-Khisti as in their occupation, and he himself thus explains it: "The Russians have never held any post nearer than Kizil-Tépé, one mile from Pul-i-Khisti, although in my telegrams of Feb. 22 and March 1 I used word Pul-i-Khisti instead of Kizil-Tépé, former place being better known." This fact was insisted on by Captain Yate in his interviews with the Russian officers. He protested "that Pul-i-Khisti had always been held by the Afghans," but without effect, for the attack was made on March 30. Earl Granville immediately asked the Russian Government "for an explanation of this apparently complete disobedience of the Emperor's orders." Then followed the series of telegraphic communications on both sides as to the responsibility for the occurrence. On this point General Lumsden is very emphatic. Telegraphing from Gulran on April 2 he says: "Since promise of Russian Government that no advance would be made, General Komaroff has concentrated Russian force and advanced about twenty-five miles, to almost within range of Afghan post; he has tempted the Afghans by insults and irritation to fire first shot, and, failing that, has made this unprovoked attack. Two letters which Captain Yate wrote to Russian Chief of Staff were unnoticed. I repeat my statement that General Komaroff's ultimatum, and still more his attack, was utterly uncalled for."

In order to find an excuse for the attack, M. de Giers remarks that "it was impossible not to ascribe its cause to the military character which the British Government had thought it necessary to give to their Commission." "I cannot admit," retorts Earl Granville, "that the question of the escort had any bearing upon the subject;" for, "unlike the Russians, Sir Peter Lumsden was at a great distance from any British force."

The first proposal for arbitration comes from Earl Granville in a despatch to M. de Staal, dated April 24, in which he says: "Her Majesty's Government acknowledge the right of the Russian Government to consider the interests of their dignity in as full a measure as they claim that right for themselves, but they cannot admit that it is inconsistent with the well-understood dignity of any great country to enter into communications for the purpose of carefully examining the complaints of another nation presented in a legitimate form. If, however, the Russian Government believe that the natural inclination which both Governments must feel to place confidence in the statements of their respective officers creates an unavoidable obstacle to coming to a just decision, they would be prepared, in their anxiety for the preservation of friendly relations, to meet the difficulty by referring to the judgment of the head of a friendly State the question whether the Agreement of March 16 was or was not departed from either by the Russians or the Afghans, and to decide how the incident can be closed in a manner consistent with the honour of Great Britain and Russia. If the assent of the Russian Government is given to the proposal which I have made in the preceding paragraph Her Majesty's Government will be prepared—in reliance on the assurance given by M. de Giers in his memorandum of March 18 (30th), that the Russian Government have never entertained, and do not entertain, any projects of aggression against Herat or any other portion of the territories of the Ameer—at once to consider with your Excellency the main features of the line of boundary, the details only of which should be fixed on the spot. In this case they accept the proposal made by M. de Giers' telegram of the 4th (16th) instant for the displacement of the Russian outposts upon the arrival of the Commissioners on the spot." His Lordship had previously stated that the "inquiry was not into the General's conduct, but to ascertain whether what took place was in accordance with the agreement." On the other hand, M. de Giers said: "We do not wish to inquire what part was taken by the English officers in the midst of these complications, but we cannot help regretting that they did not find it possible to aid the commandant of our troops in his representations to the Afghan General, a course of action which would doubtless have sufficed to prevent the conflict." M. de Staal communicated the view of his Government "that even supposing the principle of an inquiry were admissible, there seemed no one to whom the decision could be entrusted except the Emperor of Germany, who certainly would not consent to undertake the task." And Lord Granville rejoined, "Taking into consideration his Majesty's position and his long experience and great reputation as a soldier, I did not know—although I had no authority for saying so—that there would be any disposition on our part to object to such a selection. If the request were made by both Governments it would be very difficult for his Imperial Majesty to refuse to accept the office, and thus close the opportunity of averting a great calamity." On April 16 M. de Giers telegraphed to M. de Staal, "Have taken the orders of the Emperor. His Majesty sincerely partakes of the wish of the English Cabinet to maintain friendly relations between the two countries, but does not think that this result can be arrived at by multiplying the evidence upon a military incident which has been made sufficiently clear. Moreover, the Emperor could not admit of anything like an inquiry into the acts of General Komaroff, as he considers himself the sole judge of their conformity with his orders. Any fresh examination of this military act thus becomes vain and fruitless. It is, therefore, only between the two Governments that there can be any misunderstanding in the interpretation of the arrangement agreed upon." Further, in a later telegram, dated the 19th, his Excellency added: "His Majesty the Emperor, having had before him the two English notes, has deigned to confirm his previous decisions as indicated in my telegram of the 16th—that is to say, to put aside altogether any further discussion upon the military question. As regards the misunderstanding which may have existed as to the interpretation of the agreement between the two Cabinets, if there remained any doubts or differences of opinion, the Emperor would not refuse to refer the question to the judgment of a foreign Sovereign who inspired confidence in the two Governments. His Majesty reserves to himself, if occasion should arise, to come to an understanding with the Cabinet of London as to the choice of that Sovereign. If this solution were accepted by the English Government, our august master would no longer hesitate to resume in London the negotiation upon the principal points of the line of delimitation, only the details of which would be examined and traced upon the spot by the Commission according to the principles agreed upon." In communicating this despatch the Russian Ambassador offered Earl Granville his congratulations on the "settlement of the difficulty." His lordship, in confirming the understanding, wrote on May 4, this being the last despatch of the series: "It has at no time been the desire of Her Majesty's Government to see the gallant officers on either side put upon their trial; but the differences between the two Governments which arose out of the engagement at Ak-Tépé rendered it necessary to provide means for a settlement consistent with the honour of both. Her Majesty's Government have now, on the receipt of the telegraphic despatch of the 1st inst. from St. Petersburg, the satisfaction of finding themselves able to adopt the arrangement agreed to by His Majesty the Emperor of Russia—namely, that in respect to any misunderstanding which may have arisen in the interpretation of the agreement between the two Cabinets, if there shall still be found to subsist doubts and divergences of appreciation, the case shall be referred to the judgment of a Sovereign enjoying the confidence of the two Governments.

"VOLAPUK."

Vienna will this year be the scene of a congress of philologists and others who are anxious to persuade the world to adopt a universal language. The scheme is a quixotic one; but it is by no means novel. In the thirteenth century, for instance, says the *St. James's Gazette*, a Toulousian monk named Roger worked very hard to convince his contemporaries that it would be to the advantage of humanity if a tongue of his own invention were generally spoken. But his mongrel jargon was more wordy than French and nearly twice as diffuse as Greek; and although the apostle of reform wrote several books in the new language, there is no record that any one save himself ever knew exactly what they treated of. The Vienna Congress will certainly not try to foist Roger's verbose system upon the nations; but it is just possible that it will recommend for universal adoption an artificial language called "Volapuk," which is said to have been devised by an enthusiastic Würtemberg clergyman. Should a real outcry for a common speech ever arise, we may be sure that the supply will prove equal to the demand, and that the fittest of the languages which have been naturally evolved will survive, taking the proud place to which "Volapuk" now aspires. Until then the world must do as it has done in the past. There is in the Foreign Office a gentleman who can speak and write English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, modern Greek, Turkish, Arabic, Russian, Hindostanee, and Persian. A clerk who could speak six European languages fluently advertised a few days ago for a situation. But acquisition of all the foreign languages that can be practically useful to a man of ambition is no insuperable task; and there is some comfort in the reflection that the polyglottist of our day must necessarily be, in one sense at least, a better-educated person than the homoglottist of the future can ever become. The man of one tongue can know only one literature; and it is clear that "Volapuk" will help no one to intimacy with Shakespeare, Goethe, and Dante.

Yet, although the toil of the ingenious inventor of "Volapuk" was foredoomed to be labour lost, it cannot be doubted that, if it were possible to persuade mankind to put aside the differences that arose at the foot of the Tower of Babel or elsewhere, it would be quite within the power of modern philologists to concoct an easier, a more concise, and a more logical language than any which is now spoken. They could give us a tongue without genders or case-endings, with no irregular verbs, with rules to which there should be no exceptions, and with verbal conjugations that should be models of simplicity and economy. There would not, as in French, be an obstinate past participle. There would not, as in German, be a neuter word for "girl," a masculine word for "moon," and a feminine word for "sun;" there would not be, as in Latin and Greek, innumerable case-endings; and there would not be, as in English, the fell necessity of conjugating a verb with the assistance of a dozen auxiliary and supplementary verbs—most of them, by the way, irregular. The past participle would never be subjected to the indignity of having a mute vowel tacked on to it; the genders would disappear, and each tense and each number and person of each tense would be clearly expressible by means of a single word. We should, for example, be spared such a roundabout compound as "I should have been able to feed myself." The whole of that idea would be conveyed in one word. And, lest this should seem to be Utopian, let us hasten to say that already there is at least one language in which this admirable degree of compression is attained. We do not desire to compete with the inventor of "Volapuk;" but we trust that he has not built up his new tongue without due consideration of the admirable tractability of the Turkish verb. It has often been said by philologists that, should it ever become needful to construct a universal language, the method of conjugating the ideal verb ought to be borrowed from the Turkish. Other hints might be advantageously taken from the same tongue; which, in lieu of independent personal pronouns, uses suffixes, and which has no definite article and no genders of nouns. But the verb is assuredly the strong point of Turkish.

Let us take a case by way of illustration. In Turkish the verb "to love" is expressed by the word "sevmek." Suffixes indicate the persons of the tenses. The verb becomes passive by the insertion of the syllable "il," "sevilmek" corresponding to our "to be loved." By means of another inserted syllable, "me," the verb is given a negative signification: "sevmemek" means "not to love." The insertion of the syllable "eme" indicates impossibility; and so "sevememek" stands for "not to be able to love." Further, an intransitive verb becomes transitive if the syllable "dur" be inserted. "Elmek" means "to die;" "eldurmek" means "to make to die" or "to slay." It is all beautifully simple. There are other syllables which imply reflective action, permission, futurity, and so on; and thus it happens that such a phrase as "I cannot possibly permit you to speak to one another" may be rendered into one word in Turkish. Nor are the nouns less tractable than the verbs. The suffix "li" signifies quality and transforms a noun into an adjective; the suffix "dji" means "one who has to do with or trades in;" the suffix "hané" implies "place of;" and the suffix "djilik" stands for "occupation or business connected with." If the Würtemberg clergyman's "Volapuk" is in all these respects as docile as Turkish, the Vienna congress will, no doubt, cordially recommend it to the profane world. Yet, if it goes no further along the path of simplicity and compression, it possesses merely a negative kind of merit. There is no room for "Volapuk" unless it goes not only as far as any living language, but a great deal farther.

THE LATE FRANK BUCKLAND.

An interesting life of the late Mr. Frank Buckland, Fisheries Inspector, has been published by his brother-in-law, Mr. George Bompas. The following characteristic details of Mr. Buckland's career are taken from a notice of the book which appears in a contemporary. Buckland, who was a born naturalist, grew up amidst characteristic surroundings.

"At home, the hall was lumbered with stuffed beasts, the sideboard groaned with layers of fossils, and the candle-sconces were icthyosaurus' vertebræ. Cages of green frogs stood in the dining-room, guinea-pigs ran over the table, and occasionally the pony, having trotted down the steps from the garden, would push the door open and career round the room, with three laughing children on his back. Graver Dons were scandalised at the Canon driving in his family carriage, known as the 'bird's-nest,' to range Bagley Wood for moles, and nests, and fish for minnows; and nervous visitors would sometimes rush shrieking out of the house at the sight of a snake gliding familiarly down the professorial stairs. In the stableyard were foxes, rabbits, and ferrets, hawks and owls and magpies, and jackdaws, besides dogs, cats, and tortoises, and toads immured in various pots to test the truth of their supposed life in rockcells. At Winchester 'fat Buckland' made plum puddings in his neckcloth (and ate them); kept ferrets in his cupboard, and sometimes added a snake, a mouse, a guineapig, or a hedgehog to his domestic establishment. His rat suppers were the despair of the Masters and the delight of the chambers, and his maceration pots at Amen Corner, with heads of hares, rabbits, and cats reduced to skulls, something to be avoided. At Oxford it was the same. His rooms had 'an odour of physical science about them.' They swarmed with living creatures, and his breakfast-table was alive with adders, dormice, tortoises and other disagreeable things. His pockets were filled with slow-worms, and, as likely as not, a harmless snake would be produced from the same quarter. Tiglath Pileser, his bear in cap and gown, grew to be such a scandal that when the question came to be whether he or his master should go 'down,' Tiglath was sent to Islip, with an eagle and a monkey which had also been rusticated, after scaring several tutors half out of their wits, and committing misdemeanours which no Don could overlook. But the marmots still hibernated in the cellar, and at Buckland's wine parties a chameleon, which used to stand upon an inverted glass, with his tail round the stem, convulsed the undergraduates, especially when he concluded his performance by tumbling head foremost into the preserved ginger. At Giessen, to which this wayward undergraduate went in the long vacation, he studied chemistry with vigour, but was always, as he was everywhere, buying snakes, or frogs, or fishes, or storks."

In London the ruling passion was never asleep. His sympathies were unbounded, whether it was for an owl with a broken leg, salmon who could not get over a weir, birds in their migrations, fish poisoned by factory refuse, lobsters suffering under a ruthless Herodiad, oysters over-dredged, or a week-kneed giant.

"'Cheap Jacks,' 'giants,' 'dwarfs,' 'wild beast shows,' 'talking fish,' 'elephant horses,' 'learned pigs,' 'edible dogs,' 'living skeletons,' and 'fat women' were all steadily patronised by Buckland. It was 'great fun' to get some New Zealanders to lunch with him, and still greater fun to hear the grateful Polynesians offering to tattoo their host in return for his hospitality. In Albany-street his dinner parties made him the idol of all the boys for a mile round. Chinamen and Zulus, Eskimos and Aztecs, Siamese Twins and the Two-headed Nightingale, Julia Pastrana the Hairy Woman, and Tomati Haperomani Wharinaki, the Maori chief, formed a rather mixed company, and sometimes slightly scandalised the respectability of Regent's-park. The fare was equally unconventional. At the Deanery there was, no doubt, often a queer *menu*. Puppies were occasionally served, while potted ostrich, rats, and snails were among the delicacies offered to Dr. Buckland's visitors. 'Party at the Deanery,' one guest notes. 'Tripe for dinner. Don't like crocodile for breakfast.' But at Albany-street, when the secretary of the Acclimatisation Society began to experiment, his friends groaned for weeks afterwards. Here are some of his diary entries:—'E. called: cooked a viper for luncheon. To Weybridge; out fishing; cooked perch and

frog on the shore. Had some elephant-trunk soup.' (The trunk itself was boiled for days, if not weeks, without being sensibly affected by the process.) A plentiful supply of roast giraffe appeared when the giraffe-house at the garden was burned, and other deceased animals were occasionally experimented on. Chops from a panther two days underground were however, pronounced 'not good.'"

Buckland's whole soul was devoted to his work as Fishery Inspector, and to the wonderful fish museum which he accumulated and finally bequeathed to the nation. No constitution could, however, bear the strain which Buckland put on his in the pursuit of his favourite studies, and the end came all too soon. "God," said the devout naturalist, as he lay dying, "is so very good to the little fishes that I do not believe he would let their Inspector suffer shipwreck at last. I am going a long journey, where I think I shall see a great many curious animals. This journey I must go alone."

CURIOUS STATISTICS.

An industrious correspondent of the *South Australian Register* has compiled some interesting statistics respecting the *personnel* of the British Parliament. The calculations are based upon information obtained to the end of 1883, since which date some of the members referred to have died. The writer says:—"Of 615 members of the House of Commons whose ages I was able to ascertain, I found that there are 40 between the ages of 88 years and 70 years, 140 between the ages of 71 and 60, 175 between the ages of 61 and 50, 152 between the ages of 51 and 40, 95 between the ages of 41 and 30, and 13 under 30. I find that 435 members of the House of Commons were born in England, including 104 in London, 47 in Lancashire, and 30 in Yorkshire; 101 were born in Ireland, 64 in Scotland, 17 in Wales, and 16 abroad. If parentage were considered, these numbers would be materially altered. For instance, Mr. Gladstone, who was born in Liverpool, is the son of Scotch parents. One very curious fact is adduced under this head. Not a single member of the House of Commons was born in that great political centre, Birmingham, the headquarters of Radicalism and the home of the Caucus, where every man is a rabid politician, and almost every minister of religion more or less of an agitator. Birmingham is in Warwickshire, and only one member of the House of Commons was born in this county. All the other large towns have produced some members of Parliament. The number for Manchester and Salford is 14, and for Liverpool 10; and as these cities contain about the same population as the midland town, it is fair to place them in comparison. Then, how is this strange circumstance to be accounted for? This is a conundrum I will give up. It is needless to state that there are few uneducated men in the House of Commons. A large majority of them have been educated in the Universities and public schools, and some of them have had a very distinguished scholastic career—notably Mr. Gladstone himself, who obtained a double first-class at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1831, which is the greatest honour a student can achieve. The information given in the works I have consulted under this head is obviously incomplete, but so far as it goes it shows that 145 of the present members were educated at Oxford University, 99 at Cambridge University, 29 at London University and King's College, 13 at Edinburgh University, 7 at Glasgow University, 3 at Aberdeen University, 2 at Durham University, 31 at the Irish universities, and 8 at foreign universities, making a total of 337. In addition to the above, 23 were educated at Eton, 6 at Harrow, 6 at Rugby, and 3 at Charterhouse. Candidates for political life seem to have a preference for certain colleges. At any rate, it is a fact that a considerable proportion of those educated at Oxford and Cambridge belonged to Christ Church and Trinity College respectively. With the single exception of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who was educated at University College School, London, all the members of the Cabinet were educated at these two colleges. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Earl of Northbrook, Earl Granville, Earl Kimberley, Lord Carlingford, and the Right Hon. G. J. Dodson, were educated at Christ Church, Oxford; and the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, the Right Hon. Sir C. W. Dilke, the Right Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt, the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Hartington, the Earl of Selborne, and Earl Spencer were educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Of the members of the House of Commons, 410 are stated to have been married once, wife still living; 29 married once, wife dead; 46 have been married twice, second wife still living; 3 have been married twice, both wives dead; 5 have been married three times, third wife still living; one has been married three times, all wives dead. Four married widows at their first marriage, and nine married widows at their second marriage. Of the remainder, with the exception of eighteen, who are said to be unmarried, there is no record. Omitting the 410 who were married once, wife still living, I find that the remaining 83 gentlemen have taken to the altar 144 women, and have thus far buried 94 of them. The persons married twice include the Right Hon. J. Bright and the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, both of whom have lost their wives; and the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers and Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, whose second wives were widows. I may here remark that the record generally with regard to the members of the Government is peculiar. The Right Hon. Sir C. Dilke, Lord Northbrook and Lord Carlingford—the latter of whom married the Dowager Countess Waldegrave—are widowers; Lord Granville has been married twice, and his first wife was a widow; Lord Derby married the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury; and Lord Hartington is unmarried. The gentlemen who have been married three times are Mr. William Fowler (the member for Cambridge borough), whose third wife was a widow; Mr. Hugh Mason (Ashton-under-Lyne), who on the second occasion married his deceased wife's sister; Mr. C. M. Palmer (Durham North), Right Hon. L. Playfair (Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities), Sir H. Hussey Vivian, Bart. (Glamorganshire), and Sir Alexander Matheson, Bart. (Ross and Cromarty), who is the individual who stands conspicuous as having survived three wives. The following are the dates at which these gentlemen married their several wives, viz.:—Mr. Fowler, first, 1855, second 1871, third 1875; Mr. Mason, not stated; Mr. Palmer, first 1846, second 1867, third 1877; Mr. Playfair, first 1845, second 1857, third 1878; Mr. Vivian, first 1847, second 1853, third 1870; Sir A. Matheson, first 1841, second 1853, third 1860. The ages of the same gentlemen are:—Mr. Fowler, 56 years; Mr. Mason, 64 years; Mr. Palmer, 76 years; Mr. Playfair, 65 years; Mr. Vivian, 63 years; and Sir A. Matheson, 79 years. Of the peers, 336 have been married once, wife still living; 50 have been married once, wife dead; 60 have been married twice, second wife living; 4 have been married twice, second wife dead; 4 have been married three times, third wife living; 1 has been married four times, fourth wife living; and of the remaining 58 there is no record of marriage, but they are not credited with any children, so that the presumption is that a large proportion of them, at any rate, are bachelors. Of the above, 24 married widows—15 at their first marriage, 9 at their second marriage, and 2 at their third marriage. Omitting the 319 whose first wives are living, these figures show that 128 lords have married 193 women, and borne 124 of them to the grave. The peers who have married three times are the Marquis of Anglesey (age 49 years), whose third wife was a widow; Baron Auckland (age 55 years); the Earl of Essex (age 81 years), whose third wife was a widow; and the Marquis of Sligo (age 64 years). The peer who has been married four times is Baron Ellenborough, who was born in 1820, and is therefore 64 years of age. Twenty-three peers married daughters of clergymen."

CHURCH SCHOOL MANAGERS' CONGRESS.

The 13th annual congress of the General Association of Church School Managers and Teachers was opened last week at the Public-hall, Worcester. Earl Beauchamp, as president of the year, took the chair, and among those present were Sir R. Temple, Canon Gregory, the Rev. and Hon. W. Douglas, and Canon Melville. Among those present were deputations from Bath, Brecon, Bicester, Chichester, Frome, Gloucester, Hastings and St. Leonards, South-east Kent, Lancashire, London, Oxford, Reading, Sussex, Tewkesbury, Rochester, Tenbury, North Wilts, Worchestershire, and York. Earl BEAUCHAMP delivered the opening address, in which he dwelt at length on the importance of disseminating Christian knowledge. A teacher ought fully to comprehend the value of the Message he had to deliver to others. The noble lord next gave a comprehensive sketch of the progress of national education, and quoted a mass of statistics on the subject, through which he showed how large a share was taken in it by the clergy and laity of the Established Church. In conclusion he said he had endeavoured to show (1) the advantage to teachers of a clear perception of religious truth as external to ourselves; (2) the great system of education provided by voluntary effort before 1870; (3) that defenders of the present system were constrained to admit that a certain amount of over-pressure was the inevitable consequence of payment by results; and (4) he had touched on the statistics of to-day as showing that the Church had not relaxed her efforts to fulfil the command of the Master. Sir RICHARD TEMPLE and Mr. EDGINGTON then read papers on "Irregular Attendance; its cause and remedies." Sir Richard Temple said that as a member of the London School Board and president of the Social Science Association he had had the great advantage of collating and verifying his ideas with those of his colleagues, and on this experience he was enabled to arrive at satisfactory results. Coming to the subject set down for discussion, he attributed the main cause of irregular attendance to the poverty of the labouring classes—whose condition, however, was improving—the lowering of the physique of the children, sickness, and epidemic diseases in consequence, and frequently the neglect of parents. In these causes social remedies were not easily defined, and for a general remedy they must trust to the gradual elevation of the labouring classes and an improvement in public opinion. Much also would depend on the "art of pedagoguing," which was capable generally of material improvement. It had been found that where teachers made their teaching pleasant and agreeable to the scholars the attendance was far more regular than where, however clever the teacher might be, he made his supervision heavy and unattractive. He recommended the award of prizes to scholars for good attendance; by this means the attendance at the Liverpool schools had been increased from 72 to 80 per cent. Some children had not missed one attendance in four consecutive years, and the Government grant had in consequence been materially increased. These rewards were, of course, for the better class of children; for the worse industrial day schools had been established, with good results, in Liverpool, but they had not yet been set on foot in London. The object was to subject the worse children to a wholesome rigour for a time, and he believed the experiment would not only be beneficial to them, but would also operate on those who were inclined to be irregular. A discussion followed the reading of these papers, in which Canon GREGORY, Canon GOVER, and Mr. A. J. CLARKSON took part. The Rev. Canon MELVILLE read a paper on "The Merit Grant and the alterations in the Code with regard to overpressure." After a short discussion the conference adjourned. A *conversazione* followed in the evening.

On Friday the Congress resumed—Lord Alwyne Compton, Dean of Worcester, in the chair, in the absence of the president, Earl Beauchamp. Two subjects were set down for discussion—viz., "The influence of diocesan inspection and prize schemes on the religious instruction and tone of a school," and "The special difficulties of Voluntary schools." On the first subject papers were read by the Rev. W. R. Carr, vicar of St. John's, Worcester, and by Mr. E. H. Fedarb. The Rev. W. R. CARR in his paper, after rapidly reviewing the new position of Voluntary schools in the last fifteen years of trial, said that one of the first things to be remembered in giving religious instruction to children was that they should give as wide a berth as possible to the system under which secular instruction was given. The danger of becoming too mechanical in education was very real. The bare idea of cramming children for an examination in the sacred Scriptures was horrible; any approach to it must be utterly ruinous to all reverent handling of holy subjects. To avoid this a great deal depended on the syllabus of instruction and the diocesan inspection. He then gave reasons for objecting to prize scheme examinations, and denied that the great body of children in our national schools were being really improved by the system of rewards. A paper on the same subject by Mr. E. H. FEDARB followed, and elicited brief discussion. Mr. C. J. HOUGHTON next read a paper on the special difficulties of Voluntary schools, and, in opening the subject, quoted the official returns of the Education Department to show that Voluntary schools in England and Wales provided school accommodation for 3,336,000 children, this number being more than double that provided by School Boards. They had an average attendance of 2,160,000 children, which was very nearly double that of Board schools throughout the country. Voluntary schools provided by subscription and endowments a sum of £863,000 annually for their own maintenance apart from the cost of buildings, and since the passing of the Education Act of 1870 had provided nearly a million and a half of school places—a total greater than all the School Boards in the kingdom had been able to reach, even with the aid of the ratepayers' purse. Voluntary schools carried on the work of education at a cost of 35s. per head on the average attendance, while Board schools required 41s. per head to do just the same work. The difficulties of the Voluntary schools arose mainly from one cause—the want of sufficient income to meet the expenditure; and the only effective remedy was increased aid from the Imperial Exchequer. The hindrances to Voluntary schools arising outside the action of the Education Department arose from the irregular attendance, the rating of schools, the payment of fees by Boards of Guardians, and the reduction of the grant under Article 114 of the Code. In the afternoon the conference visited the Royal Porcelain Works.

At the close of the Congress the following resolutions were passed:—That inasmuch as Voluntary Schools conform in all respects to the provisions of the Education Acts and the regulations of the Education Department, and the instruction given in Voluntary Schools is not inferior to that given in Board schools, it is unjust that Voluntary schools should be placed either directly or indirectly under special disabilities; that the limitation of the grant under Article 114 of the Code of Education acts most injuriously on many efficient schools, and especially on those largely or exclusively attended by the children of the poor, and is inconsistent with a system of payment by results. The central council of the association was also requested to take steps for introducing into Parliament a Bill for amending section 19 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, and annulling Article 114 of the Code. "The work of Church school managers and teachers for the Church" formed the subject of a paper read on Friday evening by the Rev. T. H. A. HOUBLON, who said that two engrossing topics were for ever obtruding themselves on the notice of school managers and teachers and threatening to overshadow all other considerations—viz., the Government grant and the Inspector's report. They aimed at furnishing England with good citizens, and as they held the opinion that the best Christian would make also the best citizen, they claimed that they were serving the highest interests of their country by their work in Church schools. In the discussion which followed, the Rev. Canon GREGORY, Dr. COSENS, and the Rev. E. L. HICKS joined. On the subject of the drawing minute the following resolution was adopted, on the motion of Rev. W. A. SMITH, seconded by the Rev. Canon Gregory:—"That in the opinion of this Congress, the minute respecting drawing as a class subject is objectionable because (1) it intensifies the evils which already arise from the operation of the 17s. 6d. limit (Article 114), while it greatly increases the cost of managing schools; (2) that it will demand a classification of the children in a school different to that which prevails with respect to other subjects; and (3) that it will greatly increase the pressure already existing unless the schedule is most materially altered." It was determined that next year's Congress should be held at Chester, providing suitable arrangements can be made.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

Among the alterations observable in this season's fashions, as compared with last, the height of bonnets is, says the *Standard*, perhaps, the most striking. Last year they could not be small enough, or fit too closely to the head; now they tower above the face, and are loaded with flowers, fruit, leaves, grasses, feathers, lace, ribbons, and gold, silver, pearl, and steel embroideries. Some cynical individual defined a woman's bonnet as "a mass of irrelevancy;" but that was years ago—how far more applicable such a description is now! Raised many inches above the head, they have massed on them every conceivable kind of artificial adornment. Next to height of bonnet may be noticed length of waist; and this will be still more apparent as weeks go on, for the French modistes and man-milliners are making their newest models with even longer waists than those seen at present, except in the case of young girls, when round bodies and sashes are the rule. There is a marked difference, too, in the cut of skirts, which now invariably have the appearance of being morning and afternoon dresses—that is, shorter in front than behind—the difference being caused by the new-shaped pad or cushion, which raises the back drapery at the waist. Crinolettes are an abomination, and happily, as such, banished; even steels are no longer used, neither are the best made dresses sent out tied back with strings, the bouffante appearance of the skirt being dependent on the superior cut, and the novel shape of the support, which raises it at the back. The immense amount of gold, silver, jet, steel, and many-coloured bead embroidery used in trimming dresses and all kinds of mantles is another distinctive feature of the year. For several seasons the employment of bead-work has been on the increase, and lately has reached what we may term a crisis—not to be passed, however, just yet, if one may judge from the new creations in bead-embroidered costumes and confections, which as yet have not left the *ateliers* of the rulers of fashion, the autocrats of the dress-world.

The newest French ball dresses are very pretty and graceful-looking, chiefly made of lace, or very pale-coloured tulle, with tiny spots embroidered in gold or silver—so delicately and finely that they look like gold lace; others are covered with minute glass beads, which have the effect of dewdrops. A dress much remarked at a fashionable ball in Paris was made of gold-coloured tulle, with an excessively full and airy-looking skirt, ornamented with trails of cowslips, which hung from the shoulders to the edge of the skirt; the bodice was of gold-coloured moire, and the sash of the same material; little bouquets of cowslips were arranged in the hair. Among the last new trimmings for ball dresses are separate rose petals; all colours are used. White tulle composes the dress itself, and the petals are only gummed on at one corner, so that they float, as it were, with each movement of the dance. A good many of them are shed in the course of the evening; but the first appearance of such a costume is almost poetic. A very pale yellow tulle dress was gummed over in this manner with petals of the Gloire de Dijon, somewhat darker in shade, but of the same colour as the tulle; the bodice and underneath skirt were of yellow silk, the edge of the former finished off with half-opened rosebuds, the same flowers being worn in the hair and arranged on the left side of the skirt, with a wide soft silk sash falling in gracefully unstudied loops. For quite young girls ball dresses are very simply made; those of white striped silk gauze, with a plain skirt, or rather skirts—for there are usually three or five—set in very full, are much worn. A Raphael bodice generally accompanies such skirts, with a wide sash of either moire or soft silk, tied loosely at the back.

Lace is more used than ever, both across the Channel and here, for morning and afternoon, as well as evening wear. Fine lace and coarse, silk and woollen, real and imitation, in black, white, and all colours, dyed to suit any dress, is seen on every side; young girls wear it as well as elderly matrons, and use it either for entire dresses, when piece-lace is required, or else for elaborate trimmings. That there is a wonderfully softening effect about this fabric is unquestionable, and for that reason it is perhaps better suited to age than youth. Old ladies who know how to grow old gracefully invariably employ it largely, and wisely too, for it blends admirably with silvered locks, frames an aged face in suitable surroundings, and drapes necks, shoulders, and arms which have lost the beautiful roundness of youth as nothing else can.

There is perhaps but little novelty in the combination of old lace and rich velvet as materials for the adornment of age, but no other two materials are better suited to the purpose. A petticoat of antique lace with a velvet train falling over it—the newest trains, it may be remarked *en passant*, are now cut with what are called "butterfly wings," instead of the square shape which prevailed in the winter—is a toilet which fits an old lady for wear on any occasion. A handsome dress recently sent out from a well-known London house had a plastron of magnificent old lace—an heirloom of a noble family—mounted on a cream-coloured satin petticoat; the lace, narrow at the waist, widened out to the full front of the skirt; the train, cut in the new style and lined with cream satin, was gathered in small pleats at the back beneath the velvet bodice, which was pointed before, behind, and at the sides. An old-fashioned square double-collared, lace cape was worn over it, the smallest collar secured at the throat with a diamond star; the fichu ends of the cape loosely knotted in front, fell below the point of the bodice, which was buttoned with small diamond buttons; the elbow sleeves were deeply frilled with lace; a cap of this costly fabric, with black velvet butterfly-bows secured with diamond stars, completing the costume.

A late-afternoon dress from a Paris firm is of black Chantilly and black moire; it is made with an Empire waist and a broad very pale lilac moire sash, the unequal ends and loops forming the pouf behind, and half-shrouded in the deep Chantilly lace trimming of the stylish mantle prepared to wear with it. This is of silk grenadine, beaded in an elaborate design, the collar, revers, and sleeves being adorned in a similar manner. The well-cut back of this mantle is of a veloutine silk, and the lace with which it is lavishly ornamented matches the dress flounces. The bonnet, composed of the same lace, is very high and pointed in front, still further heightened by an artistically-arranged and well-poised bunch of pale lilac blossoms, with the slightest admixture of foliage. The short wide strings are of lace fastened with an amethyst pansy.

One of the newest and handsomest dress materials just produced is brocatelle, which is an admixture of satin and flax, the latter stiffening it and making it as firm as the brocades our grandmothers rejoiced over. It is used chiefly for trains and panels of dresses, the other portions being of plain silk. Considering its extreme effectiveness, it is not expensive, and being a novelty is sure to become fashionable. In "water-colour"—one of the newest of the new shades—it is excessively pretty, the only difficulty with regard to this particular colour being the trouble of matching it in the plain material; this accomplished, the result is admirable. Another beautiful dress material recently brought out by a Lyons manufactory is, in design, an imitation of the old Gobelins brocade, a wonderfully soft as well as rich effect being attained by tiny crossbars, which give all the effect of a tapestry stitch. A bronze-green brocade, with large velvety brown flowers all over it, is very lovely, as is one of a pale salmon ground colour, on which are scattered rich red brown leaves. Epingle is another of the rich dull materials just now so much employed by French modistes. This stuff has a raised pattern all over it, but is of the same dull tone as the ground. It is to be had in all shades.

All the above-mentioned new fabrics are suitable for middle-aged and elderly ladies' wear, whom it seems somewhat the rule to ignore when writing on the subject of dress. A striking evening toilet of brocatelle, designed for a matron of ripe years, was thus made. The petticoat was of plain "water-colour" silk, and the train, of reasonable length, of brocatelle of the same shade. It was turned back in revers from the front of the dress, these revers being of fine old lace, mounted on the plain silk. A scarf of brocatelle crossed the front of the petticoat from right to left, with a deep fringe of steel beads and chenille, the colour of the dress being well carried out in this mixture. The square-cut brocatelle bodice had a plastron of lace, the deep edging to which hung below the points of the bodice, which was laced with a silk cord to a few inches above the waist in front, the lace of the plastron just showing through the lacing; soft frills of lace fell below the elbow sleeves and also shrouded the throat and bust, the hard outline of the material of the dress against the skin being thus wisely avoided; a lace cap, intended to be worn over hair rolled up on a cushion, with diamond spray and steel-grey ostrich tips, making an elegant finish to a tasteful dress.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, June 6.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The fresh Blue-book that has been issued on the Afghan question tells the public little beyond what was already known. There is the melancholy satisfaction of tracing the course of the negotiations that, commencing with a firm vindication of English claims, end with an ignominious surrender to Russian pretensions. Everything that Russia sought has been meekly yielded up, and the Russian statesmen must be startled with their own moderation when they fully recognise the accuracy of their assumption that from Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet everything is to be had for the asking. The frontier that is finally agreed upon is that which M. Lessar demanded in January last. The English people may well ask why, if abject concessions were to be made, they were not made without the preliminary clamour of war preparations and an expenditure of eleven millions of money. In the meantime the Radical supporters of the Ministry have the effrontery to pass resolutions at their meetings expressing their gratitude to Mr. Gladstone for maintaining peace, and their continued confidence in the wisdom and sagacity of the statesmanship that has avoided war. They conveniently disregard the fact that the war panic was entirely due to the action of the Radical Government, and that it was Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues who made it appear to the world that hostilities were imminent, only to end by giving up as of no importance the issues which they professed to be ready to take up arms to defend. Mr. Gladstone's zeal for peace has strangely expressive methods of manifesting itself. And on this the taxpayers will have abundant opportunities for reflection during the year.

The natural consequences of the British retreat from the Soudan are speedily making themselves apparent. In the neighbourhood of Souakim not a few of the friendly natives have hastened to make their peace with Osman Digna, whose authority and influence have been rapidly reinstated by recent events. Nothing has been heard lately of the twenty miles of railroad laid somewhere in the desert, and it has doubtless by this time been almost completely destroyed. The garrison at Souakim will apparently, during the rest of the summer, find itself exposed to the constant assaults of the Arabs, just as was the case last year. The Turkish Government shows no haste to occupy Souakim. It remains to be seen whether Italy will finally take possession of the Red Sea port that Lord Hartington was so confident ought to remain in British hands. In the meanwhile, the province of Dongola is in course of being overrun by the adherents of the Mahdi. Korti has already been occupied by them in force, and the wretched population that has trusted in vain to British promises of protection is fleeing in haste from the death and devastation that the Mahdi's followers will assuredly deal out. The story thus far is one that English people cannot hear without shame, and the incidents of the future are likely to be of a kind to arouse yet more burning feelings of indignation. Whilst the English Government is callously sacrificing English honour in the Soudan, it is wantonly sacrificing English interests in Egypt at the Conferences which are at present sitting at Paris and Rome and discussing the control of the Suez Canal and the question of quarantine. In both Conferences the English representatives are confronted by a hostile and organised opposition intent on decisions that must be injurious to England. It is doubtful whether the English Government will refuse its acquiescence to the objectionable arrangements that are proposed. The limits of its abject concessions seem never to be reached.

The admirable energy and striking ability with which Lord Randolph Churchill is pursuing the work of exposing the weakness and wickedness of the policy and proceedings of the Radical Ministry cannot fail to be gratefully recognised by the Tory party. In the trenchant speech which he delivered at Bow on Wednesday Lord Randolph was exceptionally happy in his survey of the Radical conduct of affairs in Ireland, in Egypt, and in Afghanistan. The enumeration of the variety of policies which have been attempted in Ireland, in Egypt, and in India was highly ludicrous, but deplorably accurate. The result is that Ireland is on the brink of revolution, Egypt is within a measurable distance of anarchy, and in India our prestige is ruined. As addressed to the present Ministers nothing can be more to the point than the inquiry how they reconcile their gift of the franchise to 700,000 of the lowest classes of the Irish people whom they at the same time pronounce unfit for the exercise of ordinary Constitutional rights and liberties. The Irish policy that by the wholesale enfranchisement of the disloyal classes has handed over political power in Ireland to Mr. Parnell is likely to have the most serious consequences in the near future. It is to be hoped, however, that the Radical Government will be illogical enough, even after effecting the political aggrandisement of the Irish Revolutionary party, to refuse to extend to it the immunity for crime that it has been deprived of by the Crimes Act. The brief statement of the pecuniary cost of the failures of Mr. Gladstone's policy in Egypt, in Afghanistan, and in Ireland deserves to be circulated broadcast throughout the constituencies. In Ireland there has been an increase of one million a year in the annual expenditure. There has been an expenditure of ten and a half millions in Egypt, together with the sacrifice of the interest on the Suez Canal shares. The Afghan policy has involved the outlay of six and a-half millions of English treasure, and will lead to a permanent addition of about two millions a year to Indian expenditure. Lord Randolph Churchill should supplement these figures with the yet more damning statistics of the human lives that have been recklessly squandered by Mr. Gladstone in his criminal feebleness and folly. The list of murders and assassinations in Ireland for which the moral guilt rests upon the men who so long refused to take the measures necessary for upholding the authority of law and justice, is in itself a formidable indictment of the Blood-guilty Ministry. Then comes the long array of butcheries and massacres perpetrated under the auspices or through the connivance of the Radical Cabinet in Egypt and the Soudan. And, lastly, there is the slaughter at Penjdeh of the Afghans, who were encouraged to resistance in reliance upon the moral support of the English Government. These simple statistics will go far to enlighten the new electorate as to the value of the Radical professions of Peace and Retrenchment.

Lord Randolph Churchill dealt with his usual boldness and directness with the subject of Tory policy. His speech is in itself, to a great extent, a justification of the appeals, of which Mr. Bartley has made himself the mouthpiece, for clear declarations on the part of the Tory leaders of the course the Tory party is prepared to adopt on the burning questions of the time. It must be owned that when Sir Stafford Northcote speaks to his Devonshire neighbours he does not say much to enlighten public opinion as to the action he would be prepared to recommend in our present difficulties if called upon to take part once more in the government of the country. And it must be remembered that if waverers and Liberals are to be won over to the Tory side something more than vigorous censure of the Ministerial misdeeds is desirable. They naturally require authoritative statements of the policy that they are invited to aid in enforcing. Lord Randolph Churchill professes to regard this feeling as somewhat unreasonable, but none the less he proceeds to satisfy it. As he points out, the policy of the Tory party is an historical and traditional policy. What it has been in the past it will be in the future, developing itself in accordance with those great principles that have invariably guided Tory statesmen. Thus in Ireland it would be directed to the maintenance of the Union, and to the amelioration of the social and material well-being of the Irish people. In England it would seek to restore the agricultural prosperity of the country, and maintain the commercial predominance which in late years has been so seriously impaired. In Egypt it would devote itself to the task of upholding British supremacy and safeguarding that position of preponderance won at so heavy a sacrifice of lives and treasure. In Afghanistan it would offer a resolute opposition to Russian advance and Russian intrigue. These are certainly the broad outlines of a policy that only requires to be declared to commend itself to the patriotism and to the common sense of the English people.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

The lull that since the beginning of the present Session has settled upon domestic politics is not likely to be of much longer duration. For the country is about to enter on the stormy period that inevitably precedes a General Election. It is generally understood that the present Parliament will be dissolved in the last weeks of October, so that the new constituencies will for the first time be called upon to exercise their electoral rights in November. The present House of Commons will pass out of existence amidst a general feeling of relief, if not of exultation. The ruling majority has displayed an abject servility to the most contemptible considerations of party and an utter indifference to the supreme interests of patriotism, that have gone far to enforce the conviction on thoughtful men that Parliamentary government, under the conditions which at present exist, is incompatible with the maintenance of the welfare and security of the Empire. The degradation of public life which has been manifested in the proceedings of the present House of Commons is absolutely destructive of the healthy respect in which the national institutions should be held by the nation. The immoral spectacle that has been so often presented of a majority voting against its conscientious convictions and publicly supporting the men and the measures that have been vehemently denounced in private has shocked and disgusted men with the whole system of party government as it has been recently developed by dishonest Whigs and unscrupulous Radicals.

But whilst the present House of Commons will disappear without regret, the new House of Commons will be looked for not without doubt and trepidation. Between the degradation of the suffrage and the degradation of representative institutions it is to be feared that a too intimate connection exists. The addition of two million voters, taken for the most part from the poorest and most ignorant classes of the community, will not tend to secure a more intelligent or a more honest Representative Assembly. Views of this kind, especially on the eve of a General Election, are scarcely fashionable; but it is to be feared that a very brief time will elapse before strong confirmation will be afforded of their accuracy. It is thus early to be remarked that there is a distinct difference in the class of candidates who are appealing to the new constituencies, a difference that is to be noticed in the candidates of both parties. It seems clear that local celebrity will carry more weight henceforward than broad recommendations of position or culture. There are already faint indications of an unhappy tendency on the part of cultivated men to withdraw from active participation in politics. The apathy of the Conservative classes, hitherto, has had the most disastrous effect on the political interests of the country. It is discouraging to have to anticipate that this apathy may still further increase. But the causes which, in the United States, have led to the divorce of the respectable classes of society from politics, are not likely to be wholly without influence on this side of the Atlantic.

It is natural that speculation should be active in conjectures as to the probable results of the General Election. But the most cautious anticipations are likely to be disconcerted by the wholly unfamiliar terms in which the problem of a General Election is presented. Judging by the way in which the agricultural labourer has thus far voted in boroughs which, like the Rape of Bramber, were really districts of counties, the conclusion has been hazarded that the labourers' enfranchisement would in no degree weaken the hold of the Conservative party on the counties. The justice of this anticipation has yet to be confirmed. The Radicals are at present conducting an earnest agitation amongst the labouring classes in the rural districts in which, disregarding any public questions, they cynically address themselves to private interest. If the labourer is persuaded that to vote for the Radical candidate will ensure him a cottage of his own and an acre of land in the near future, it is to be feared that the most telling exposure of Radical misdeeds in the Soudan, in Egypt, and in Afghanistan will not win his vote for the Tory party. If, in the agricultural counties, owing to the unscrupulous tactics of the Radical agitation, some doubt must be felt as to the results of household suffrage, there is, unhappily, only certainty as to what the effects will be in the mining and manufacturing districts of the North. Here the predominance which Radicalism possesses will be yet more firmly riveted. It is in the boroughs, probably, that the Conservative party will gain its most striking victories at the General Election. The redistribution of seats and the institution of single-member districts are likely to destroy the supremacy that Radicalism has thus far enjoyed in the towns. In the boroughs the interest in contemporary politics is sufficiently keen and sufficiently intelligent for the influence of the failures of the present Administration to react disastrously on the fortunes of Radical candidates. In the great towns, too, even more than in the counties, the signal revulsion in political feeling and political conviction that the experience of five years of Radical government has brought about, will have a decisive effect in the many cases where parties are evenly divided. And in the boroughs the Irish vote, which in 1880 gave in so many cases victory to a Radical candidate, is likely to be used this time to turn the scale on the Tory side. There is, on the whole, every reason to hope that in England a powerful majority of the new constituencies will declare on behalf of the Tory party. There is, unhappily, the danger that the Radicalism of Scotland and Wales may be sufficiently strong to overrule the political decisions of the English electorate. And there

is the certainty that Mr. PARNELL, with his compact phalanx of some eighty-five Irish followers, will be in a position to exercise an influence in the new House of Commons that may well lead thoughtful politicians to despair of the prospects of Parliamentary government as it has hitherto been known in England.

THE TRUTH OUT AT LAST.

Every right-minded person will sympathise with Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's noble protest against the "vulgar affronts and lying accusations" which are, he says, levelled by wicked Tories against "the greatest man of this time." And the protest comes, too, with a peculiar and graceful appropriateness from such a quarter. The delicate refinement of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's own eloquence—as exemplified, for instance, in his celebrated allusion to Lord SALISBURY as one of those "who toil not, neither "do they spin"—is only equalled by the scrupulousness of his veracity—witness his deliberate statements in Parliament on the subject of the Aston Park riots. Therefore Mr. CHAMBERLAIN inveighing against "vulgar affronts" and protesting against "lying accusations" is a very admirable and instructive spectacle, of which we take due note. One consideration there is which should certainly weigh with the malevolent Tories in inducing them to reconsider their ways, and it is this—that they really need not be at the trouble to "affront" or "accuse" Mr. GLADSTONE. All they have to do is to let him alone, and he may be warranted to damage himself in the eyes of the country far more effectually than anybody else could perform that process for him. Take, for example, the melancholy exhibition which "the greatest "man of this time" made of himself the night before last. Everybody remembers the PRIME MINISTER's announcement, put forth at a time when the question of peace or war was trembling in the balance, that Russia had consented to an "arrangement" by which neither her troops nor those of the AMEER were to advance from their present positions. This "arrangement" was afterwards solemnly described by Mr. GLADSTONE as "the Sacred Covenant." And now it is clear from the Blue-book that the whole of the statement in question was a pure and absolute fiction. So surprised was Lord GRANVILLE himself by this barefaced assertion of his Chief, that on the following day he telegraphed to St. Petersburg—"without my knowledge," Mr. GLADSTONE says—for a confirmation of the story, which, as it now turns out, never had the slightest foundation. The desperate shifts to which its author is at last reduced to justify himself may be gathered from his statement on Thursday that M. DE GIERS had declared that "instructions had been given that "the Russian soldiers should remain where "they were." Will it be credited that when M. DE GIERS used these words he was not alluding to any question of an advance, but was refusing to withdraw the Russian troops from the positions they then held? No comment could do full justice to the position in which the incident leaves Mr. GLADSTONE's reputation for common honesty; but it is certain that there is no need for any "affronts" or "accusations" on the part of his enemies.

The Whitsun Holidays have been signalised by the publication of another instalment of the Afghan papers. If there are any persons who enjoyed the perusal of the first series, their gratification will be considerably enhanced by a study of the second. The attitude of Russia is the same as ever. On no single point does she really yield anything. It has been over and over again alleged that Russia made a concession by agreeing to submit the Penjdeh incident to arbitration. Now we may remark, in the first place, that it is a somewhat singular circumstance that apparently no steps whatever have been taken to carry out the Arbitration scheme. It is, in fact, already to all intents and purposes a dead letter, as Mr. GLADSTONE virtually admitted last night in the House of Commons. But, if there is one thing more clearly evident from this Correspondence than another, it is this—that the Russian Government has never consented to refer the Penjdeh incident to arbitration at all. On the contrary, it has steadily and peremptorily refused to do anything of the kind. The whole ground of the complaint was that General KOMAROFF had wrongfully attacked the Afghan troops. The CZAR's Government defended and approved the Russian General's action, and relied absolutely upon the report of the circumstances by which he justified it. The Russian Government, said M. DE GIERS, could not "sacrifice its dignity," and declined to agree to a consideration of the facts for the purpose of reconciling the conflicting statements of General KOMAROFF and Sir PETER LUMSDEN. Then Lord GRANVILLE desired to refer the matter to the judgment of an arbitrator; but M. DE GIERS declared it impossible for the Russian Government to "appreciate its expediency," while M. DE STAAL, in London, said that neither the EMPEROR nor Russian public opinion would admit any question as to the point of military honour. And later, again, M. DE GIERS haughtily notifies to Lord GRANVILLE that "the EMPEROR could "not admit of anything like an inquiry into "the acts of General KOMAROFF, as he con-"siders himself the sole judge of their con-"formity with his orders."

Now, did the Russian Government ever yield one iota on this point? In the final despatch on the subject, M. DE GIERS, in a tone of scarcely-veiled insolence, gives the British FOREIGN SECRETARY to understand that the EMPEROR "has deigned to confirm his previous "decision to put aside altogether any further "discussion upon the military question." The only issue which Russia consented to refer to arbitration was the purely speculative question whether "any misunderstanding may have "existed as to the interpretation of the agree-"ment between the two Cabinets." This, we are bidden to observe, is the grand "conces-"sion." The two Governments have been disputing for many weeks over an "agree-"ment;" and now an arbitrator is to decide whether a "misunderstanding" has existed between them. This is how it is attempted to hoodwink the British people. The Russian outrage at Penjdeh is condoned; the Russian line of frontier is conceded—the boundary now agreed upon being precisely that demanded months ago by M. LESSAR. If Russia consents for the present to stay her further advance, it is because the CZAR and his advisers know full well the importance to Russia of the continuance in office of Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues. Enough has been won for the present; and Russia can well afford to wait until after the General Election, in the justifiable anticipation that a new lease of Radical power in England means a fresh opportunity of Russian aggression. If, however, the British nation should share that anticipation, it is more than possible that the Russian calculations will be upset by the flat refusal of Englishmen to entrust power any longer to the hands of men who have betrayed the interests of the country.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

At a time when the whole nation is thoroughly disgusted with the results of the Radical policy of the last five years, it is only natural that many who have until lately supported the Liberal cause should turn hopefully to the Conservative party and its leaders in the hope of finding relief from the intolerable burdens that at present weigh so heavily upon the country. Before, however, they commit themselves to a thoroughgoing support of the Tory Party, they desire to be enlightened plainly and definitely as to the aims and principles of the Conservatives. What Radical policy means has been, with even more than his usual felicity, demonstrated by Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL in his clever speech at Bow this week. Lord RANDOLPH also took occasion to sketch briefly the outline of the policy advocated by the Conservatives. It has opportunely happened that, almost simultaneously with the delivery of this remarkable manifesto, there has appeared an authoritative exposition of the views of the Marquis of SALISBURY, in the form of a small volume from the able pen of Mr. PHILIP BAGENAL, who has brought together, in a handy form, a number of passages from Lord SALISBURY's recent speeches, which exhibit clearly and unmistakeably the policy advocated by the Leader of the Tory Party upon the various questions of the day. We may very probably see occasion to review this useful little work at length on some future occasion. At present we shall content ourselves with indicating in briefest outline the Tory policy on one or two of the principal political controversies of the time, as it has been expounded by the Marquis of SALISBURY.

On the Afghan question Lord SALISBURY has himself spoken too recently for it to be necessary to describe his views in detail. The policy of the late Conservative Government was ably carried out by Lord SALISBURY and Lord LYTTON. It is certain, as Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has observed, that if a Tory Government came into office, the Russian advance would be arrested. The fixing of a definite line, the transgression of which by Russia would be deemed a *casus belli*, and the taking of such a necessary precaution as the occupation of Candahar, may be assumed to form part of the Conservative policy with regard to Afghanistan. As a matter of course, also, the relations of England with Germany and Austria would, under a Tory Government, be improved, with, we may be sure, the best results in the way of influencing Russia. Lord SALISBURY's views on Egypt are here set forth with great precision. Separating the consideration of the internal affairs of Egypt from her external relations, Lord SALISBURY has declared that there never need have been any interference in the internal affairs of Egypt if we had not blundered into a position of responsibility. Now that we have destroyed the whole mechanism of the Egyptian Government, we are of course bound to supply the place of the Government we have destroyed. But, as to the external relations, it is necessary for the vital requirements of the British Empire that England should be, and should remain, the paramount Power in Egypt. We cannot allow any Power to have in Egypt an interest or an influence superior to our own. This, Lord SALISBURY holds, is at the present time "an elementary maxim of British policy."

Lord SALISBURY's declarations as to the maintenance of the Empire are intimately bound up with his opinion as to the state of our trade. The vast population of the British Islands cannot subsist without the resources of the Empire. The Imperial sentiment is an ennobling one; but the maintenance, and, more than that, the steady growth, of our Empire is the "foundation and a "necessary condition of our commercial pro-"sperity, and of that industrial activity which "is the bread and life of millions of our people." The industry of England is "cramped and "fettered by the growing wall of hostile tariffs "which shuts us out of most of the civilised "markets of the world." Hence the importance to us of the uncivilised markets. As civilisation goes on, these uncivilised markets ought to be thrown open to us; but the effect of an anti-Imperial policy is to allow them all, one by one, to be stolen from us; for "trade follows the flag, and the flag "follows the sword." Lord SALISBURY declares himself in favour of an inquiry into the state of our trade, and into the results of that one-sided system of Free Trade which has left us powerless to protect ourselves against the hostile tariffs of other countries. Lord SALISBURY's policy in this respect is distinctly one which pays special regard to the interests of the working-classes. It is equally in their interest that he defends the rights of property, pointing out that "to foment the differences "by which classes are divided offers no "remedy for the real necessities of the "people." As his Lordship most truly observes, "in the steadiness and stability "of our institutions lies the great hope "of the industry of the working-man. Any "policy or change which sets class against "class, and fills men's minds with disquiet and "mistrust, is a dangerous thing for industry." And, once more, "Industry cannot follow "unless capital is confident, and capital will not "be confident so long as there are fears that "Parliament may meddle with it, or baulk it of "its profits." Lord SALISBURY's policy, in short, is one which, in his own words, aims at "the benefit, not of a class, but of the "community."

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION IN WALES.

We called attention some time back to the Bill with reference to Irish Educational Endowments, which has now passed the House of Lords. A Bill is to be read a second time in the House of Commons next week with reference to Intermediate Education in Wales, a measure which in some of its provisions proposes to deal with endowments of various kinds in a somewhat unprecedented fashion. Wales, unlike Ireland or Scotland, has hitherto been subject to the operation of the Endowed Schools Acts applying to England, and administered since 1874 by the Charity Commission. A Commission of Enquiry, however, was issued a few years ago to enquire into the state of intermediate education in the Principality, partly with the desire to place, by means of Welsh colleges, a higher education at home within the reach of those who could not conveniently seek it at a distance, but partly, no doubt, owing to the objections taken by Nonconformists to the present provisions of the Act and its administration. The Commission collected a large quantity of evidence bearing on all these points. They reported in favour of an increased provision for higher education. Unfortunately on two points they were influenced rather by the pertinacity than by the arguments with which the Nonconformist view was pressed on them. Under the present Act, the religious instruction which every school is required to give is left, in the absence of precise directions by the founder, to the governing bodies of the endowments. These bodies, as elsewhere, are made partly elective and partly non-elective, the old trustees being generally, in the first instance placed on the remodelled governing bodies, and their places filled up by co-optation as vacancies arise. The Nonconformist party were anxious to get rid of all trace of the old bodies of trustees, as generally Churchmen and Conservatives. They also complained that the Conscience Clause was an insufficient protection if denominational teaching were introduced into the schools. Therefore, it was said, Dissenters kept their children away from many of these schools, feeling that they could not be expected to face the singularity of claiming exemption from religious teaching. But as at the same time they loudly proclaim that Dissenters are in most districts the majority, they are reduced to argue in a circle. If a large number of Dissenting children attended and had the benefit of the Conscience Clause, there would be no singularity to fear. If only a few parents make use of the schools as at present constituted, the singularity of such a claim is the result of the attitude of the Dissenting community.

The Commission, however, were so far influenced by these representations as to recommend the introduction into all these schools of what is called the COWPER-TEMPLE Clause in the Elementary Education Act of 1870, excluding all directly denominational teaching from the schools. As they at the same time recommended that a more popular constitution should be given to the governing bodies, it might have been thought that, at least when rendered fully representative of the district, those bodies might be left to settle the matter for themselves. This, however, the Commission would not admit. They stopped short, however, of the proposal of Mr. RICHARD, to altogether separate religious and secular education. They were also willing to exempt from this provision those schools which, under the 19th section of the Act of 1869, and the amending Act of 1873, which extended its provisions, were treated as denominational foundations.

The proposed Act is based on the report of the Commission. It, however, entirely disregards the exceptions mentioned in the 19th section of the English Act. It proposes to sweep into the jurisdiction of those who are to carry it out the Elementary schools whose small annual income would exempt them from the existing jurisdiction of the Charity Commissioners according to the Amending Act of 1873. It creates a new unpaid Commission, with a paid Secretary, to exercise the powers of the Act. But apparently the Commissioners are only to proceed if set in motion by a County Committee, consisting of the Members for a county and the boroughs within it, representatives of its principal towns, and an equal number of persons elected by the justices and the School Boards. Neither the governing bodies of existing endowments, nor the managers of Elementary schools, are to have any representation whatever. For no purpose is the consent of any existing governing body required to the schemes of the County Committee or the Commissioners, when the Act takes effect, except in the instances, borrowed from the English Act, of Quaker and Moravian schools and schools belonging to Cathedrals or colleges. A county fund, of an amount not exceeding 1s. 2d. in the pound during any year, is to be levied for the purposes of the Act.

All these provisions are innovations of a remarkable character. It may be true that among Welsh grammar-schools there are very few—Llandovery, Ystrad Meurig, and Brecon being, we believe, the principal instances—which satisfy the exigencies of the existing Acts as being denominational by foundation. But the breaking in upon the existing rule, objectionable in these cases, is still more so as a precedent which may be used elsewhere. There is also an absence of the express direction to respect founders' intentions which was inserted in the recent Acts for Scotland and Ireland, and which it was hoped was an admission of a sound principle sometimes hitherto disregarded in legislation. More serious is the possible diversion from elementary education of the endowments, which, after some controversy, it had been the policy of Parliament to exempt from alienation to other purposes. It is an apparent concession to those who wish to see all Elementary schools maintained by rates and managed by School Boards. The County Committees, while they may, if unwilling to

move, prevent Commissioners from doing anything, have the most arbitrary and dangerous power of disregarding the wants and wishes of the particular district to which an endowment belongs. They may, apparently, treat every local endowment as county property, however much intended for the education of a particular town or neighbourhood. This is a return to the method of dealing with endowments carried out soon after 1867 by the first Endowed Schools Commissioners, and since greatly modified under the influence of public opinion. But for many purposes the consent of local governing bodies was always necessary, while in this Bill they are entirely ignored.

We hardly understand why the Commission is to be unpaid. If the Commissioners are to be a reality, as soon as the work is fairly on foot, it should, like the administration of the English Act, be a matter of some hours of daily attention. They must prepare, whatever course they take, for much censure and unpopularity. Such an office, for the time it lasts, is one which certainly ought to be renumerated if it is to be discharged with care and diligence. If the Commissioners are only to treat it as a matter to which they lend their names and occasionally give a little of their time, the real power will be wielded by subordinates.

On the whole, we trust this measure will not escape severe scrutiny in Parliament. Welsh higher education probably is in need of some stimulus from the Legislature. But a large part of the Bill introduced by Mr. Mundella is, we think, eminently crude, and requires wide-reaching alterations to effect any useful purpose.

LORD BRAMWELL'S REJOINDER.

Lord Bramwell is nothing if he is not a hard hitter. In everything that he writes there is a raciness and a strength that are rare in modern articles. He is at his best in his rejoinder this month to Archdeacon Farrar's reply, which we lately noticed. We hazarded a prediction that he would soon find with his shrewd blows a loose rivet in the Archdeacon's harness. When the exponent of total abstinence ventured to resort to legal metaphor in his contest with so redoubtable an antagonist, he was bold indeed. "Sin," said the Archdeacon, "is the one curse of humanity of "which we might absolutely cut off the entail." He tempted the old lawyer to rejoin that "we "should then be seised in fee simple of this sin, "and have the largest possible estate in it," and verily the Archdeacon's weapon was turned against himself. It is ill work fighting with such edged tools as legal metaphors. Again, the Archdeacon referred to the cockatrice on Amiens Cathedral, and cruelly said, "Lord Bramwell once more hangs the "desecrated shield of liberty on the sign-"board of the gin-palace." "This is," replies his antagonist, "*magnifique, mais "ce n'est pas la guerre.* It is eloquent, "at least I suppose so, but it is not argument." Much of the Archdeacon's exuberance is open to the same trenchant rejoinder. His magniloquent appeal to Rabbi Oved the Galilean meets with a crushing answer. He said that the discovery of wine in the Scripture was instantly followed by a patriarch's degradation, his son's infamy, and the curse of an entire branch of the human family. In these five verses (Genesis ix. 20-24), says Rabbi Oved the Galilean, there are no less than thirteen *vaus*, and each *vau*, though in Hebrew it denotes only the harmless "and," stands for a woe upon the human race. Lord Bramwell "can't deny it, nor could he if Rabbi Oved "the Galilean had put the number at five "thousand. He humbly owns he never before "heard of Rabbi Oved the Galilean, nor has "he the least knowledge why a *vau* should "stand for a woe upon the human race. But "speaking under the correction of the Rabbi, "Noah, who was 'drunken,' was not "punished; nor was Ham, whose offence was "that he did not honour his father. Poor "Canaan and his posterity were cursed by "Noah because he had been drunken, and "Ham disrespectful."

Turning, however, from these side-struggles, in which Lord Bramwell certainly does not come off worst, let us consider the essence of the controversy. Lord Bramwell's position was that drink gave a great deal of enjoyment, more than equivalent to the harm it did; that even if not, there should be no attempt to put it down by legislation; that such an attempt would be attended with mischief, and, if successful, would be unfair to moderate drinkers. And he asked for charity for those who think as he does. We can hardly say that he has got it. In our recent article we quoted one or two samples from Exeter Hall speeches to show how it is that the ardent abstainer interferes, or would like to interfere, with freedom of contract. The teetotaller says, "Put down "drink with the hand of the law, because it does "far more harm than good." That is, being translated, "Take away drink from the temperate who "use it aright, in order that the intemperate may "not be tempted to sin." It is of the injustice, the utter injustice, of this logic, if logic it be, that Lord Bramwell complains. He says to the abstainer, "Preach temperance, advocate tempe-"rance, deprecate intemperance, and show its "mischief with all your force. Punish the mis-"chievous drunkard. Punish those who supply "drink to the man drunk already. Punish "the adulterator. But respect the rights and "opinions of those who do not agree with you; "avoid the evils that attend on laws which "have not the support of public opinion, feel-"ing, or usage; be charitable to those who "think otherwise than you do."

Lord Bramwell is not content with smiting his foe, hip and thigh, on the field of argument. He pursues him into his camp of metaphor and illustration. He goes so far as to refer (we hope the reference is incorrectly given) to an unquotable line in an unquotable Satire of Horace. He might have quoted Horace to even better purpose:—

> Laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus;
> Ennius ipse pater nunquam nisi potus ad arma
> Prosiluit dicenda. Forum putealque Libonis
> Mandabo siccis, adimam cantare severis.

We do not take Horace's standard of morals to ourselves, but he is at least as good a moralist as Archdeacon Farrar's friend Propertius. In the matter of quoting texts Lord Bramwell is almost as exuberant as the Archdeacon himself. It seems that he has "to thank a friend and correspondent for "references and suggestions." He has used them to good purpose. The Archdeacon quoted some of the Rabbis again, as believing that the vine was the forbidden tree. He is bid "remember that the vine does not grow "wine, but grapes, and it is the fault of man "that grapes are put to a bad purpose, if it "is bad. Should the Archdeacon say that "a thing is bad which can be put to a bad pur-"pose? I should like him to show us what "cannot. And I remind the Archdeacon "that he must condemn barley, from which "beer is made; and as more people get drunk "from that than from wine, it would seem "the Rabbis should have made barley the "forbidden tree—except for the difficulty that "it is not a tree. Then oats, and the potato, "and nearly all fruits and vegetables should be "condemned on this ground—even some animal "matters might." Archdeacon Farrar will regret his intemperate quotations from the Rabbis and the Thracian King. Galen and the Rig Veda are now hurled at his head. Apart from these amenities of controversy, there is really not much at issue. Lord Bramwell thinks there is more good in drink than there is harm. To this Archdeacon Farrar demurs. Lord Bramwell says, and we heartily echo his words, "it is unjust to deny enjoyments to A and "the other letters of the alphabet down to Z "because Z abuses the means of enjoyment." This is the head and front of the argument, and the Archdeacon does not, as lawyers and he himself would say, "traverse the allegation."

THE INCESTUOUS MARRIAGE BILL.

The Duke of Argyll would have an easy task in resisting the second reading of this obnoxious measure if the question were to be decided by Holy Scripture or on any recognised principle of religion, law, or morals. On none of these is there room for argument, and none has been seriously attempted. The advocates of the Bill have but one plea—that they see no harm in it; and this is equally valid against all prohibition and against marriage itself. Christian Marriage is nothing but a lifelong prohibition on natural desires, in which the parties concerned see no harm. Mormonites see no harm in polygamy. George Eliot saw no harm in living with another woman's husband, and too many see no harm in coming together "like brute "beasts which have no understanding." If every one is to be at liberty to couple with whom they like, it is illogical to forbid them from separating when the liking turns to aversion.

Ten years ago the House of Lords would as soon have read a Bill for altering the Succession to the Throne as for altering the much older law which governs not only the succession to all titles and property, but the whole family life of England.

Yet the year before last this Bill, with the Bishops all voting against it, was only lost by a majority of four. Last year the Bishops, with the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice to boot, could not prevent the second reading; and it was a considerable effort to throw it out at the third. This year its supporters return unabashed to the attack. To what cause are we to attribute this alarming defection from the Constitution in Church and State? How is it that the agitators find the Peers more squeezeable than the Commons? If the question had made any real advance in the public mind the impulse would be felt in the popular Chamber, not in the hereditary one. If it were a poor man's question it would come to the front in bidding for the poor man's vote rather than on the scarlet benches of the aristocracy. But it is not so. The agitation from first to last is factitious and thoroughly dishonest. Beginning with a ring of lawbreakers seeking condonation for their own guilt, it is swelled by all those who have their own quarrel—and a much wider one—with the restraint of marriage. It has been taken up by the political Dissenters, who, having long abandoned the Puritanism of their boasted ancestors, hate the Church and the House of Lords more than they love freedom of conscience. It is resisted by the Church journals of all parties; it is advocated by the Radical and Nonconformist Press with equal unanimity. The *Times* opposes it in the interests of society. The women of England—we know nothing of Court ladies—are united against it. The Church of England Working Men's Society are issuing tracts against it. The Bible is against it; and the laws of all Christian Churches, East and West. The *Spectator*, indeed, which affects a character for impartiality, affirms that the prohibitions in Scripture are directed against concubinage and adultery, not against marriage. But when supplied by Dr. Trevor with chapter and verse to the contrary, the candid critic suppresses the letter and coolly reiterates its misrepresentation. This is only a specimen of the usual method.

The debates in the House of Lords have been no exception. A well-reasoned argument of Lord Balfour of Burleigh on the Scriptural prohibition was met by Lord Waterford with the irrelevant remark that a wife's sister is no blood relation; a first cousin the noble Marquis thought decidedly objectionable. The noble legislator entirely ignored the fact that both in Scripture and the laws of England consanguinity and affinity are equally and in the same degree impediments to marriage, and that no alteration of the principle is proposed in the present Bill, but only an illogical and untenable exception for a particular case. The House of Lords is distinguished above all other deliberative assemblies for the grasp and solidity of its debates. On this one question the poverty and inanity of the perfunctory discussions have been quite appalling. The House, in fact, has been cowed and humiliated. The benches were crowded with noble Lords who came not to reason but to vote. Beardless youths—the curled darlings of society—outvoted Prelates and Judges on a question of Religion and Law. The *roués* of the turf and the clubs thronged to the cause of civil and religious liberty. Her Majesty's Ministers, speechless as puppets, went into the lobby against the Keeper of Her Majesty's Conscience. The Bill was in the charge of a Scotch Earl, whose highest claim to the public confidence consists in his being one of the Lords of Her Majesty's Bedchamber. This is not the way in which we have been wont to make serious changes in the Constitution in Church and State.

It is with pain and grief that we record the cause of this unprecedented spectacle. The principles and long-established character of the *John Bull* can leave no mistake of our loyal and dutiful attachment to the Royal Family. Her Majesty's children are second only to herself in the affections of her devoted subjects. It is the very depth and sincerity of our loyalty which compel our present remonstrance. It is notorious that the House of Lords has been driven to a course which we hold to be injurious to the Constitution and derogatory to itself, by the overpowering influence of its principal member, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness has no more devoted servant than ourselves. It is for his own sake no less than for the sake of the Church and the Throne that we respectfully warn him against a great mistake. The Heir Apparent and his Royal brothers are not simply Peers of Parliament, to vote as they think fit. Their seats in the House of Lords, like their revenues and honours of every kind, are public appanages—parts of the Royal State, and as liable to Constitutional control as the Crown itself. The Prince of Wales belongs to the Constitution in Church and State as much as the Sovereign, and has no more right than Her Majesty to set his private opinion against its fundamental provisions.

If His Royal Highness were as learned in Holy Scripture as the Primate of All England, if he were a better lawyer than the Lord Chancellor, his vote in Parliament ought not to be given against the responsible Heads of the Church and the Law. It is not for the honour or security of the Throne that the Heir Apparent should take the lead in an agitation against the Church of which Her Majesty is by law the temporal head. The evils resulting from the spectacle of a House divided against itself have been so apparent in former years, that it has long been the established usage of the Royal Princes to refrain even from voting on questions of great political interest. Much less can they fitly descend into the arena of religious controversy. They have a right to their own convictions; in Parliament they are of the public right. A Prince would give less offence by preaching in a Dissenting meeting-house than by using his seat and influence in the House of Lords to weaken the union of Church and State. The Marriage Law is, of all others, a question in which the Royal Family are the least concerned. They have a Marriage Act of their own, and one much more restrictive than the law of the land. Let them be content with their exceptional position. They may be actuated by the kindest feelings to the persons who have chosen to violate the marriage law. Some of them may be personal friends; they have relatives in Germany, where incest is differently regarded. But the English nation is not to have its Marriage Laws tampered with from private sentiment or German proclivities. The very fact of four Royal Princes dividing against the Primate and the Lord Chancellor gives rise to uneasy suspicions. For one thing, it obliged those who happened to know to contradict the popular inference implicating the Queen in the vote. Another injurious inference has contradicted itself. But false rumours are for the time as mischievous as true ones. The wisdom of Royalty is to give no occasion for them. The Prince of Wales has done enough—we venture to think too much—to give expression to his own opinion. We trust his Royal Highness will now be pleased to let the House of Lords discharge with freedom its responsibility to the nation.

To their Lordships, also, we would address a word of warning. The question is much more serious than some noble Lords seem to think; it is the thin edge of Disestablishment. This is its charm for Dissenters, who, as far as their religion goes, are as much bound by the Scripture as the Church is. The Bible would plunge the great mass of the clergy into conflict with the law of the State. It is not simply the solemnisation of the union in church—though that cannot be refused in the long run if the Church is to remain established—but the after-recognition of it in the ministrations of the Church that will create and perpetuate the conflict. The clergy will be in a strait between the canons of the Church and their own convictions of the law of God and the demands of parishioners relying on the statute law. It will, in fact, be *a Parliamentary interpretation of the Bible*—a thing abhorrent both to Churchmen and Dissenters, and a stronger argument for Disestablishment than any to be found in the existing Constitution. If the Lords are prepared to hasten the separation of Church and State, they will be consistent in passing this Bill. If not, they will abide by the traditions of the Constitution, and give the Duke of Argyll a majority that may set the question at rest for the remainder of the present reign.

One word more. The majority of the House of Lords are Conservative. If they expect their cause to be supported by the clergy and the Church at the Dissolution, they must be true to the Church now. We have had too much of Conservative truckling to imaginary demands of the people. If Conservatives will be just and fear not, they may trust the people. The worst thing they can attempt is to "run "with the hare and hunt with the hounds." The Church supports the House of Lords as part of the Constitution, but the Church was before the House of Lords, and will be after it. The House of Lords will die before the Church, and die all the sooner by deserting the Church to conciliate Dissenters and Radicals, who would join hands with the clergy to-morrow if they would help them to demolish the House of Lords. The House of Lords has no friends, and never can have any, except as a bulwark against ill-considered innovations on the law and the Constitution.

DR. HATCH AND DR. LIDDON.

It was, perhaps, only to be expected that Dr. Hatch should feel it incumbent upon him to take some public notice of Dr. Liddon's remarkable Sermon on the Episcopate, preached last month at St. Paul's Cathedral on the occasion of the Consecration of the Bishops of Lincoln and Exeter. Dr. Hatch has come to be recognised, during the last few years, especially at Oxford, as a leader of the Radical anti-Catholic school of theology. His *Bampton Lectures* have established his claim in this respect, and the pointed allusion which Dr. Liddon made to this very work as "the most "destructive of recent English treatises on the "early organisation of the Christian Church" has naturally evoked a rejoinder. This takes the form of a short paper in the current number of the *Contemporary Review*, in which Dr. Hatch criticises what he is pleased to call Dr. Liddon's "assumptions." The first "assumption" is that Christ our Lord "founded a visible society or group of "societies." Dr. Hatch admits, however, that this "assumption" underlies not only Dr. Liddon's theory, but "almost all theories of "Christian organisation." In other words, the "assumption" in question has been made by all professing Christians from the beginning until now, except by a very few comparatively obscure and numerically contemptible sects during the last few centuries. It is an "assumption" shared by Roman Catholics, Greeks, Anglicans, Lutherans, Calvinists, and Presbyterians—to say nothing of other religious bodies. In the presence of this practical unanimity amongst those who differ so seriously on many matters, does it not occur to Dr. Hatch that for him and a mere handful of other Christians to run counter to the historic consciousness of Christians at large in all ages is, to say the least, just a little grotesque? The existence of the Visible Christian Organisation is a solid fact of history, which has to be faced and explained. We, with the vast and overwhelming majority of Christians, explain the genesis of the visible Christian Organism by attributing its origin to Christ Himself. That, we repeat, is the account given by practically all Christians for nineteen centuries. What explanation has Dr. Hatch to give? There is only one alternative account, which is that the Christian Organisation was invented by men—a theory on behalf of which not the slightest evidence can be adduced, and which nobody but Dr. Hatch and a few other persons have ever believed. On this ground alone, therefore, it seems clear that to style the only plausible explanation of the facts of the case an "assumption" is simply an abuse of language.

Dr. Hatch proceeds to maintain that, granting that Christ founded an Organised Society, it is still only an "assumption" that He intended it to have any particular form of organisation. This seems to mean that even if our Lord organised a society, it does not follow that we know what that organisation was. We beg Dr. Hatch's pardon; but we think it does distinctly follow. We think it perfectly incredible that the Founder of the Christian Organisation should have left us in ignorance of what the organisation was. It seems to us absolutely certain that, if He founded a society at all, the Society of which we find traces in the New Testament must be that same society, and none other. So, too, with what Dr. Hatch calls the "assumption" of its permanency. We can surely judge of what He intended to happen by what actually did happen. And if it has actually happened that the organisation of the Christian Society has proved permanent, then we have a right to say that it is because its Founder intended that it should be permanent. Similarly with reference to other objections raised by Dr. Hatch. He argues that, because some of the offices enumerated in the Acts of the Apostles and Apostolic Epistles were only temporary and non-essential, therefore we have no right to say that other and permanent offices were essential. Truly a curious piece of reasoning! The office of Evangelist, for example, was destined to lapse, and was therefore not essential to the Church. Therefore, argues Dr. Hatch, we have no warrant for believing that the office of Bishop was essential, although that was not destined to lapse. "On what "principle," he asks, "are we to decide" which of the various offices were to be temporary and which permanent? The answer is that "we" have not to "decide" any question of the sort. The Christian Society decided the matter according to what we are bound to suppose were the intentions of its Divine Founder.

The only question which still remains is whether this organisation of the Christian Society has been continued down to the present day. As Dr. Liddon has observed, "When we say that Bishops are successors of "the Apostles, we are not formulating a theory, "but stating a fact of history." The notion that a Christian minister is no more than an elected delegate of the congregation is a mere theory, having no historic basis. The only other coherent doctrine of the origin and character of the Christian Ministry is also the only one which has a historic basis—namely, that which traces ministerial authority to the Person of Christ Himself. The historic continuity of the Church of this age with the Church of the Apostles is complete. We know what in the Church of to-day is distinctive both in episcopal orders and episcopal jurisdiction; and that is precisely what we see in Timothy and Titus. It is not to be wondered at that Dr. Hatch, in his *Bampton Lectures*, took care to omit all reference to the Pastoral Epistles of St. Paul, testifying as they do to the existence of the Three Orders of the Ministry in St. Paul's day. Equally significant is the evidence of St. James's episcopate at Jerusalem. The representation of the "Angels of the "Seven Churches" in the Apocalypse is another indication of the same kind, and is far too weighty to be summarily disposed of, as Dr. Hatch thinks to do, by calling it "shadowy." Dr. Hatch, in his attempt to fix upon Dr. Liddon's teaching the charge of "complexity," makes much of his opponent's admission that the name of "Bishop" was subject to certain variations of meaning. But what is really of importance is not the name but the thing. That the office corresponding to what we now know as that of a "Bishop" existed in Apostolic times is certain; and it is equally certain that it has been continued for eighteen centuries. The Catholic Church is the living witness of Her own history, and the living exponent of the intentions of Her Divine Founder.

Reviews.

PREHISTORIC AMERICA.*

The Marquis de Nadaillac is a writer of great research, who has spared no pains in the preparation of his work, *L'Amerique Prehistorique*, of which a translation has recently been published by Mr. D'Anvers. The English translator has performed his task with much skill and judgment, and there is little if anything of the angularity and awkwardness which so often disfigure a translation in the volume before us. Mr. D'Anvers has not, indeed, confined himself to the mere mechanical task of the translator, but has modified and added to the original text, so as to bring it into harmony with the most recent discoveries. The result of the joint labours of author and translator is a very valuable book; and though we may not, perhaps, be able always to accept their conclusions with the implicit belief that scientific writers are wont to demand from their readers, we must at the same time bear our ready tribute to the moderation of their demands in this respect. Indeed, the Marquis contrasts most favourably with the majority of his fellow-workers in the same field of labour. For it cannot be denied that, as a rule, the anthropologists are a somewhat bumptious class. But the Marquis de Nadaillac frankly admits that the present state of archæological research is such that, important as the results may be which he thinks he has already attained, his present conclusions cannot be regarded as final.

To many readers the mere assertion of the existence of an America before Columbus may seem almost incredible. But, in the volume now before us, the learned author has brought together with infinite pains and a vast amount of research the *disjecta membra* from which some historical Professor Owen may piece together the image of a vanished time. He adopts the saying of Virchow, "When we know as little as we do as yet, it be-"hoves us to be modest in our theories," and thus adds in no small degree to his reader's pleasure. We can study at our ease the vast mass of most interesting material here collected from mounds and cliff houses, ruins and temples, kitchen middens and sepulchres, without the feeling of antagonism which cannot fail to be aroused by the dogmatic assertions of the ordinary archæologist. Not but that the Marquis has views of his own, and sometimes very decided views; but he carefully abstains from claiming that more than Papal infallibility which men of science are so apt to claim for imperfect deductions from as yet inadequate data. These data are no doubt increasing day by day, and in the United States the study of aboriginal antiquities is being prosecuted with all the zeal which would naturally be displayed by a people who are anxious to make out an historic past for the country in which they themselves are comparatively recent settlers. Every day brings to light some new discovery, some unexpected result, and all that he claims to have done in the volume before us is to summarise these new discoveries and take stock of these unexpected results as far as they have at present arrived. In an earlier work the Marquis has dealt with *Les Premiers Hommes et les Temps Prehistoriques*, and described the Stone Age in Europe and the early resting-places of the ancient inhabitants of the Old World. In that now presented to English readers he has sought out the first traces of a civilisation parallel to that in Europe at the same period. But he also brings down the investigation to a more recent period, and it is not necessary to assume the co-existence of man and of the extinct animals many centuries before Adam to appreciate those investigations. The way in which even masters of science allow themselves to be carried away by their imagination, and yet more by their preconceived ideas coupled with the slight flaws in the hypothetical calculations which range from an antiquity for man of 57,000 years, to a modernness, so to speak, of 14,400 years, enable us to leave the contending theorists to fight their battles by themselves. The true value of the volume now under review is to be found in the light which it throws on America, not indeed before Adam, but before Columbus; and we pass over the early chapters on man and the mastodon, to come to those which are more within the range of history. It is evident that the wealth which roused the avarice and dazzled the eyes of the Spanish conquerors who burst in upon the new world must have represented the accumulations of many generations and that the monuments of Mexico and of Peru, and the yet more ancient monuments of Central America, with their wonderful resemblance to those of Egypt, "must have required skilled labour, a numerous "population, and an established priesthood, such "as could only have been developed during the "lapse of centuries." The earliest traces of human life are to be found in the kitchen middens, which like those in Europe, have revealed "the food, the "manners, the journeys, and the migrations of "prehistoric men." These middens are among the discoveries on which modern archæology most prides itself, and the shell-heaps are certainly of a remote antiquity which adds the more interest to such traces of early man as are to be found in them. So far as discovery has yet gone, no trace has been found in them of iron, copper, bronze, gold, or silver, or, to come lower in the scale, of tobacco pipes. After the chapter on kitchen middens follows one on the mound-builders, who have left most substantial traces of their industry. In these mounds have been found not only skeletons, but pottery weapons and ornaments of various kinds, which are admirably figured in the Marquis de Nadaillac's volume. Among these it is curious to find the tooth of a grey bear, pierced with a hole by which to hang a cord—which, on more minute investigation, was found not to be a real tooth, but an imitation in bone—and various tubes modelled in the shape of men and animals, in regard to which the learned differ in opinion whether they were musical instruments, stems of pipes, or implements of medicine-men.

As to the mounds themselves and the mound-builders there is no less difference of opinion, and the Marquis de Nadaillac, after describing the symmetrical arrangement of those in Missouri and Arkansas, with passages crossing each other at right angles like the streets of a modern American town, thus sums up the controversy:—

> It has been claimed by those who would see in the builders of the mounds a unique, civilised, and vanished race, that the symmetry above described is foreign to the character of the existing Indians, that the Indian races did not build mounds, that they did not throw up embankments, that their customs and industries have never presented so striking a similarity as the remains of the mounds seem to indicate for their builders, that the Indians could not or would not dig canals, hammer copper into utensils, or make such pottery as that found in the mounds. It is also said that the Indians have no traditions in regard to the mounds, or ascribe them to a foreign race or to some mythical people, and have no reverence for them such as would be expected if the works were the tombs of their ancestors.
>
> Of these arguments it may be said that there is hardly one of them which has not already been refuted by scientific researches of recent days, and most of them would never have been offered if the persons who advanced them had had our present knowledge of the American races, the mounds, and the methods of scientific archæology. This is no reproach to the early investigators. Archæology as a science is young, and yet those who depend upon many of the early writers for their general principles are in the position of the blind led by the blind.
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> It should, however, be distinctly understood that the reference to "Indians" in connection with the mounds is a strictly general term. The richest, most cultured, and most sedentary of the Indian tribes existing when the white race poured into America like a resistless flood have been destroyed; of many tribes none remain. Of others only a most feeble remnant exists or lately existed in a region to which they have been exiled from the lands of their fathers. Those who constitute the greater portion of our Indian population to-day are those who were nomads, wanderers, the Bedouins of America, the idle wanderers who were not tied to the soil by their progress in culture, and who probably never troubled themselves about mounds so long as they could shift their wigwams from one good hunting-ground to another. It is of these that one thinks as Indians when the contrast between Mound Builder and Indian is mooted. Again, even among those who were not of the nomadic category there is no doubt that their facility in many aboriginal arts wilted before the sun of civilisation, while the methods and tools of the white man, like foreign weeds, sprang up in the vacant place. Why spend hours of work making fragile, if artistic, pots, when an otter skin would purchase three good kettles outlasting a wilderness of pots? Why wearily weave the macerated fibres of wild herbage to a coarse, unsightly fabric, when a basket of wild berries would sell to the white man for a fathom of bright calico? The Indian, whatever romance may be reflected upon him by the novelist in trying to hold the mirror up to nature, is, in business matters, as he understands them, severely practical. The white man's tools, fabrics, weapons, kettles are the better ones, and the Indian adopts them. After three centuries of this sort of thing, why should the disappearance of many historically recorded aboriginal methods astonish us?
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> It is also to be remembered that America holds many peoples of different culture and habits. We know that most of them are ultimately related though put in various linguistic families. Were their heaps of refuse and the relics of their villages their only record, who would claim kindred between the Pueblos of the South and the fishing Indians of Canada? the Northern Tinneh and the Apache, or many other contemporaries? These reservations made, the problem of the mounds becomes less misty.

From the mound-dwellers our author passes to the cliff-dwellers, traces of whose existence are mainly to be found in Central America, and the "pueblos"—to use the Spanish name which the early explorers bestowed upon the curious groups of buildings which were already in ruins at the time of the Conquest, furnish material for a most interesting chapter—The aërial dwellings so difficult of access, forming regular fortresses on the cliff side, and covered in many cases with sculpture, which reminds us of that of Egypt, honeycomb the hills of districts now almost uninhabited, and point to a time when the rainfall, now so seriously diminished, was sufficient to supply the watercourses, of which traces are still to be found in the region. These eagle-nests were doubtless the refuge of the nation of cliff-dwellers, whatever that nation may have been, during the renewed invasions of the Apaches, by whom they were ultimately driven out. With their disappearance we are introduced to a more advanced stage of culture; and when we pass to the monuments or ruins in existence at the time of the Spanish invasion, to the temples, the palaces, and the monoliths which met the astonished eyes of the invaders, we are treading on more familiar ground. Our author waxes very wroth at the assertion of "an eminent historian" that there are not throughout the whole of America any traces of a single building of earlier date than the fifteenth century, and supplies abundant evidence of the incorrectness of that assertion. But we have already devoted so much space to his interesting volume that we cannot follow him into this branch of his subject, and must confine ourselves to recommending his volume to the careful study of all those who are desirous to know something of the history of America before that history was brought into contact with that of Europe. As we have said, we are not prepared to accept the author's guidance when he would take us back to the times during which prehistoric man is supposed by him to have struggled "with humble stone "weapons against gigantic animals which "have for ever disappeared," but we are more than ready to accept his guidance in dealing with later times—prehistoric indeed, if we regard American history as commencing with Columbus, but not prehistoric in the sense in which the word is employed by those to whom a few thousands of years, more or less, is a matter of profound indifference.

* *Prehistoric America.* By the Marquis de Nadaillac. Translated by N. d'Anvers.—London: John Murray, 1885.

"O. G."*

There is a well-known story, chronicled among Irish bulls, which tells how a son of Erin, returning from market, announced "My pig did not sell "for so much as I expected; I never thought it "would." It is with a somewhat similar feeling that anyone who was well acquainted with the late Osborne Gordon will rise from the perusal of the biographical sketch of him which has been supplied by his old friend and colleague. Those who were at Christ Church at any time in the long cycle of years during which the names of the two Censors, "Gordon and Marshall," were household words, will retain a vivid impression of the personality both of the Senior and of the Junior Censor. They will also probably feel that the Junior Censor was hardly the man to describe the Senior Censor. It was not that there was any want of good feeling between the two, thoroughly different as they were in almost every respect, and it would be impossible for anyone well acquainted either with the one or the other not to acknowledge the sincerity of the affection which the one felt for the other. But in undertaking the task of describing to those who knew him not so remarkable a personality as that of Osborne Gordon, we cannot but think that Mr. Marshall has undertaken a task beyond his powers. We doubt, indeed, if anyone could have accomplished it; and, like the Irishman, we felt sure before we opened the book that it could not be as well done as we expected. We are anxious from the first to disclaim any desire to regard it from a severely critical point of view. The genuine affection which all who were privileged to know them, and to have lived under their sway at Christ Church, must feel for those whose names are so indissolubly associated with the memories of their undergraduate days, would of itself prevent us from doing so. But at the same time we must admit that the picture here given of one of the most remarkable men of his day is sadly inadequate. This is partly owing to the idealisation of his late colleague in which Mr. Marshall indulges, partly to the impossibility of conveying to those who knew him not any adequate conception of the peculiar position which he occupied during his long tenure of office at Christ Church. We do not know that any of his friends could have done better, but Mr. Marshall's want of success only serves the more to convince us how impossible was the task which he has undertaken. The humorous side of the character of him whom the world called Osborne Gordon, but who is more familiar to those who knew him best and who loved him best as O. G., is very inadequately presented in the pages of the volume before us. It is probable that a stranger who knew him not would get a more vivid and a more true impression of what he was from listening to the conversation of a knot of old Christ Church men gathered together towards the small hours, when reminiscences flow forth more freely, and the thoughts of old days come to the surface without

* *Osborne Gordon: a Memoir, with Selections from his Writings.* Edited by the Rev. George Marshall M.A.—London: Parker and Co., 1885.

much regard for the importance of those thoughts, than from any book which any man could sit down to compile in the more solemn seriousness which befits such literary effort. It is, indeed, very difficult to explain to those who knew him not what it was in O. G. which made him so remarkable in character. He was undoubtedly a great scholar, but there are many other great scholars who had by no means so marked a personality, and yet have made a more lasting impression on the literature of scholarship, and it must be admitted that he has left little behind him to justify to future generations the high repute in which he was held by his own generation. His admirable Greek version of the Lichfield inscription and his eloquent Censor's speeches, with their wonderful Latinity, of which two striking specimens—that on the death of the Duke of Wellington, and that on the death of Dean Gaisford—are given in the present volume, are about all that is left to us by which to judge him as a scholar. He was undoubtedly a great humourist, but it was not by any means solely as a humourist that he made his mark in Oxford life, and even as a humourist the representation of him in the volume before us is very inadequate. We do not, however, profess to attempt to do that which, we have already said, it is impossible to do; still less would we blame Mr. Marshall for not having done it. But we must beg the "Squills"—may we use once more a term well known in the House in Osborne Gordon's days, though now, for good reasons, relegated to the limbo of obsolete terms?—not to judge of the real O. G. by the faint presentment of him which is given in the present volume.

It is a somewhat remarkable circumstance that a man of Osborne Gordon's great powers, who numbered among his pupils so many distinguished politicians, including some half-dozen Cabinet Ministers, should not have obtained higher preferment, and should have died the comparatively obscure rector of a small country parish. Many of those who knew him best regretted that a more suitable sphere of labour should not have been found for him, and when he quitted Oxford for the rectory of East Hampstead it was felt that he was exchanging the University career, for which he was by his genius and his disposition best fitted, for what must probably be an uncongenial task. But all that Osborne Gordon did he did thoroughly, and those who were privileged to visit him at his country home were surprised to see how soon and how admirably the Oxford Don had adapted himself to the requirements of his new position. He was an enthusiastic farmer, and revelled in the success which attended his efforts in that new field of exertion. We cannot but recall the delight with which he was wont to direct his visitors' attention to the silver cups which he had won by his turnips, of which he was no less proud than he was of his academic achievements in earlier years. But his energy was by no means confined to these triumphs, and the beautiful restoration of his church, and that wonderful East window, by Morris, of which he was so justly proud, will preserve his memory in the parish for many years when the remarkable personality of the man himself has passed away and been forgotten. We may be allowed to mention a circumstance which does not appear in his present biography, for which we have Mr. Gordon's own authority: that it was not Lord Beaconsfield's fault that his University distinctions and hard work, both at Oxford and in his parish, did not meet with a more public recognition. His name was submitted by the Premier to the Queen on the occasion of a vacancy among the Canons at Westminster, but was passed over in favour of what has certainly proved a less satisfactory appointment. At the same time we may doubt if Mr. Gordon's peculiarities, on which, *ex necessitate*, his present biographer touches but lightly, would have allowed him to be a success in such a position. He would hardly have been an effective preacher in the Abbey pulpit, though the selection from his sermons which Mr. Marshall has added to this biographical sketch will come like a revelation of unexpected power on many of his friends. We have ourselves a vivid recollection of one of his sermons, preached in the Cathedral of Christ Christ on the Spirits in Prison, which we should have been glad to have found reproduced in this volume. There is also another omission which we regret—a sermon on Cyprus, which was a great favourite with the preacher himself, and was one of the few which he deemed worthy of committing to print. It is now very scarce, and we turned hopefully to the volume before us in expectation of finding it reproduced. But while deploring these omissions, we must acknowledge that Mr. Marshall has made an excellent and a varied selection from among Mr. Gordon's sermons. They were not always in accordance with our own views, and often, we must admit, the "strong common sense" on which the preacher prided himself rendered him unable to sympathise with the more emotional side of religion. But it was not as a preacher that O. G. was really most remarkable, and one great defect in Mr. Marshall's book is that the effect which it is calculated to produce upon the general reader is that it is an attempt so to represent him. We could well have spared a sermon or two if their place had been supplied by a few more of those characteristic utterances which would remind us of the "great O. G. whom we "knew." Some of his good sayings are reproduced, though in rather a mutilated form—as, for example, the famous cow and macintosh story; but we should have liked something more of the man himself, of those peculiarities of manner, that rare sense of humour, that complete unlikeness to everybody else, which are called up so vividly before the mind's-eye of every old Christ Church man by the name of Osborne Gordon. From many a country parsonage and from many a London club might be gathered anecdotes which would bring him more vividly before us than has been done by Mr. Marshall's somewhat academic study. But they would hardly bear writing down; and, as his present biographer has well said in reference to "such rulers of "society and masters of debate as the late "Earl of Derby, Bishop Wilberforce, and Dean "Stanley," so in the case of Osborne Gordon, a generation which knew him not will find it difficult to understand wherein lay the secret of his marvellous personal ascendency. Those who knew that secret and yet retain the tradition of his power and brilliancy will be none the less grateful to Mr. Marshall for having done what he can to preserve them, because they feel, as he must feel, the impossibility of such a preservation. At the same time they can but re-echo the words of the Bishop of Manchester, with which we may fitly conclude our notice:—

> I often used to regret that with his rare powers, partly from perhaps a natural indolence, and partly because from fear of seeming ostentatious, he so seldom seemed to care to put out those powers to their best advantage. He was likely to leave so little behind him which would give another generation any idea of what his real mark and capacity were. I have seldom met an abler man: so full of commonsense; of a power to grasp things in their reality, of a dry and caustic but never ill-natured humour; in his solemn moments of deep and earnest feeling, and of a high appreciation of what was noble, genuine, and true.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The admirable *Letters from the West of Ireland* which Mr. Alexander Innes Shand recently contributed to the *Times* have been republished by Messrs. Blackwood in an attractive little volume. His bright and lively style makes it very pleasant reading, and though he apologises for his descriptions of scenery as monotonous, there is no necessity for such an apology. But it is with the social condition of the various districts which he visited in the course of a tour which, starting from Inishaven on the north, brought him ultimately to Bantry in the extreme south-west, rather than with the scenery that he has mainly occupied himself. Though he does not profess to solve the complication of problems known by the generic name of the Irish question, the impressions of so intelligent and dispassionate an observer are of no little value, even though gathered only in the course of a flying trip. These impressions have, moreover, the advantage of being presented in a very readable form. Mr. Shand is of opinion that the Land Acts have done good, but not so much as they might have done, and he insists strongly on the necessity of making the people understand that the concessions embodied in them have reached their limits. The difficulty of doing this in the "dim political perspective" before us, with probably over seventy Nationalist votes, he fully recognises; but unless it is done there is no hope of a return of peace and prosperity. On a less vexed question, but at the same time one which is not unimportant for the material welfare of Ireland, he speaks more decidedly. His own experience of touring in that country is so graphically and pleasantly recorded that his recommendation of it as thoroughly enjoyable for healthy and active people is likely to carry no little weight. The novel sights and the grand scenery which he describes are well worth the patient waiting through wet days and the necessary amount of roughing in remote parts; while as to any danger, he assures the Cockney tourists that "they are safer in the West here "than either in Epping Forest or on the Thames "Embankment."

Mr. Francis Heath is so great an authority on sylvan lore that it is hardly necessary to do more than mention the publication of a new book from his accomplished pen treating of the facts of tree life in a popular and attractive manner. That book is, as he himself describes it, mainly concerned with the byeways of that life. *Tree Gossip* (Field and Tuer) is a collection of short papers, arranged alphabetically for the sake of convenience of reference, which form a pleasant addition to the numerous country books for which we are indebted to the same author. His style is very happy, and his zeal on behalf of trees is certainly according to knowledge. Not only is there a good deal of useful information to be gathered from his present volume, but that information is so pleasantly conveyed that it certainly combines amusement with instruction. Those of our readers—and there must be many of them—who have shared our delight in Mr. Heath's previous works, should not delay to add *Tree Gossip* to their collection. It is not a book of which extracts will give a fair impression, and so various are the subjects on which it treats, though all connected with trees, that we will not attempt to give any such extracts. Suffice to say that he writes, and writes well, on it *de omnibus arboribus et quibusdam aliis*.

What is to be said of a writer who proclaims without hesitation that she has found the key to the mystery of the Pyramids, and has set for ever at rest the vexed question of the purpose for which they were built? But this is what Mrs. Van Gelder, *née* Trill, claims to have done, and no shadow of doubt or hesitation overcasts the clear sunlight which she thinks she has thrown on this dark chapter of Egyptian history. We almost envy the sublime self-confidence and assurance that she is right which breathe through every page of her work; while at the same time we find it difficult in the interest of common sense to believe that she will find many readers to share them. According to the view which she has set forward at some length in *The Storehouses of the Great King* (W. H. Allen and Co.), the Pyramids are nothing more or less than the granaries in which Joseph stored up the produce of the seven years of plenty, and they were "without "out doubt copied from and built after the "model of the Tower of Babel." We may observe that the words "without doubt" and "must" play a prominent part in Mrs. Van Gelder's volume, and usefully supply the place of more accurate demonstration and more valid premises. It is difficult to treat such a book seriously, though to treat it in any other way would be so offensive to the undoubted earnestness and enthusiasm of the author that we hesitate to speak our mind fully as to the theory which she propounds and the arguments with which she supports it. But the most serious and kindly disposed critic could hardly suppress a smile at the very penny-a-line version of the Bible narrative to be found in her introductory chapter, especially when we read how Potiphar "became "very angry with Joseph and prosecuted him," and how, "though the court wherein he was "tried found him innocent, yet the nobleman "persuaded the judge to place Joseph in confine-"ment that his wife's conduct might not be made "public."

The series of black volumes with red edges so familiar to modern learners which Mr. Philip Smith has supplied to Mr. Murray's Student Manuals, has received a valuable addition in the second part of *The Student's Ecclesiastical History*. This treats of the history of the Christian Church during the Middle Ages, and forms the continuation and conclusion of the first part, which set forth that history during the first ten centuries. It is obvious that such a manual must partake mainly of the character of a compilation, and that there is not much room for the results of individual research, if indeed it were possible, in dealing with so lengthy and complex a period as that which extends from the end of the tenth to the end of the sixteenth century, to do more than gather up the experiences of other labourers in different portions of the same extensive field of labour. The task of gathering up has been admirably performed by Mr. Smith, and he has made good use of the best authorities accessible to him, boiling them down, so to say, into a compact, but, considering its compactness, an unusually readable volume. He has aimed at, and for the most attained, an historical impartiality which is very desirable in such a work, and the difficult task of digesting the vast mass of material at his disposal has been most creditably performed. A long list of authorities figures in the preface; and though Mr. Smith does not claim to have made a special study of his present subject, he is perhaps not the less well qualified on that account to deal impartially with it. An admirably-compiled chronological table of events and persons, and a very complete index, add to the value of the volume; and though we cannot profess to have minutely examined the nearly 700 closely-printed pages of which it consists, we must own that where we have examined it we have found it substantially accurate. It is not, of course, a book to read for pleasure, but as a finger-post to guide the student through the intricacies of the Church history of the five centuries with which it deals it is most valuable. Having regard to the existence of Mr. Perry's work, which covers some of the same ground, and is so firmly established in the University course that it may claim to have preoccupied the ground, we cannot say that it is so indispensable to the student of theology and of ecclesiastical history as some of Mr. Smith's previous manuals are to the students of the subjects with which they deal; but certainly his series of manuals would have been incomplete if so important a branch of history as that with which he here deals had been passed over.

A revised and illustrated edition of Mr. Blakiston's *Glimpses of the Globe* supplies a VIIth book to the excellent *Geographical Reader* of Messrs. Griffith and Farran, and the author's object, which seems on the whole to be satisfactorily attained, has been to adapt it to the capacity of scholars of the Fifth Standard. It is certainly a great improvement on the ordinary type of geography books. The same author's *Sea and Sky* is a further addition to Messrs. Griffith and Farran's stock of educational works. It is "intended for the use of the children of a race of "seamen," but Mr. Blakiston is apparently not aware how comparatively recent is the naval fame of England. It is not further back than the days of Elizabeth that we must date the growth of our English naval power, and it is a delusion, though perhaps a harmless one, to call us "the hardy "Norsemen." But, however this may be, Mr. Blakiston has brought together in his little book much useful information both as to sea and sky.

There is much that is readable and pleasing in *The Sere and Yellow Leaf* (Macmillan and Co.), from the pen of Frances M. Wilbraham. The various thoughts being expressed with grace and force, and, being occasionally illustrated by timely and telling anecdotes, are likely to be of value to those who study them. They belong to the old-fashioned school of the early Tractarians, before clap-trap was popular and a tornado of rash and rude criticism swept in. Sobriety of thought and confidence distinguish every portion.

The latest issue of the Marriage Law Defence Union Tracts will prove an acceptable addition to the very important literature on the subject issued by the Union. *The True Meaning of Leviticus XVIII. 18, as Translated in the Revised Old Testament*, should be widely circulated and carefully studied, showing, as it does, that the correctness of the old translation has been fully established by the consent of the learned Revisers of the Old Testament.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

At a General Assembly of the Royal Academy held on Thursday, Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, architect, was elected a Royal Academician, and Mr. Henry Moore, painter, Mr. E. Burne Jones, painter, and Mr. J. W. Waterhouse, painter, were elected Associates.

We are informed that *The Case for Establishment*, a reply to the Liberation Society's *Case for Disestablishment*, is now in the press, and will be published with as little delay as possible.

Mr. Manville Fenn's new story, entitled "A Thief in the Candle," is commenced in this week's number of *Cassell's Saturday Journal*.

The *Dutch School of Painting*, by M. Henry Havard (who has just been made Member du Conseil des Beaux Art, in the place of M. About), will be published by Messrs. Cassell and Company, in a few days. The work has been translated by the late Mr. G. Powell, and forms a volume of the Fine Art Literary Series, under the editorship of Mr. John Sparks, Principal of the South Kensington Art Schools.

The controversy about the authorship of the *De Imitatione Christi* still rages. Last August a monument was raised at Vercell in honour of Jean Gersen, with great rejoicings. On the other hand, Father Denifle, a learned Dominican employed in the Archives of the Vatican, has, according to the Abbé Delvigne, "completely demolished the legend of Gersen, the mythical abbot of Saint-Etienne, at Vercell." Father Santini, general of the regular canons of the Lateran, has published a volume of some 500 pages in favour of the claim of Thomas à Kempis; and one of the canons, Father Lolli, has written two pamphlets to the same effect. Finally, the Abbé Delvigne has protested, in a little pamphlet published at Brussels, against the monument at Vercell.

Among the drawings lately acquired by the trustees of the British Museum are the following:—An autograph illustrated letter by John Flaxman, R.A., dated Rome, July 4, 1791, addressed to Mr. William Hayley, Eartham, near Chichester, submitting a sketch for a monument afterwards erected to the memory of the poet Collins in the Chichester Cathedral; a study for "The Sleeping Bacchus" in the Houghton collection, by Luca Giordano; "The Giant's Staircase and the Great Door of the Ducal Palace at Venice," by Fancelli; a drawing in red chalk of a boar-hunt by Giorgione, a study of a head by Tiepolo, and an interesting sketch of Queen Charlotte by Cotes.

The collection of sculptures from Pergamos, which is being gathered at Berlin, has just received a valuable and useful addition. It is a slab representing the death of a giant in the war between the gods and the giants. The scene is represented with wonderful vividness. He slowly sinks backwards from left to right, apparently crying aloud with pain, his countenance betokening agony. Instead of fingers and toes he has claws like an eagle. A pair of wings adorn his back, while the spinal column develops into a long tail. A comparison with another slab has led the Berlin antiquarians to believe that they are companions. This second slab represents Latona holding thrust out before her a lighted torch, her garment slightly torn, and a scratch on her right leg. It is suggested that she came into conflict with the giant, and thrust the torch into his face, thus causing his acute suffering, while the marks of his claws appear on her person. There was some difficulty in saving this latest slab from the Turks.

The working of the National Gallery Loan Act of 1883 is illustrated in the latest report of the Director of the National Gallery. It appears that pictures to the number of 123 have been lent during the past year to various institutions in London and the provinces. Of these fifteen were portraits by Reynolds and others, now on loan to the National Portrait Gallery, South Kensington, and nine pictures are temporarily located in the National Gallery of Ireland. Of the three sets of Turner's drawings available for temporary loan to provincial institutions, No. 2 is lent at present to the Corporation of Manchester, to the Art Gallery of which eleven other pictures are also entrusted; twelve pictures have been lent to the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool; and other loans of pictures varying in number have been made to the Corporations of—Oldham nine, to Warrington eight, to Stockport seven, to Nottingham nine, to Leicester, Stoke-upon-Trent, and Sheffield seven each, to Dundee five, and to Glasgow eleven pictures. Plymouth with three pictures, Bradford with one picture, and Coventry with four, one of which is G. Jones's "Lady Godiva Preparing to Ride through Coventry," have within the past year been added to the list of towns to which loans have been made.

A new autograph of Shakespeare has long been a desideratum, and at length the public wish is gratified. Mr. C. F. Gunther, of Chicago, has found one—at Chicago of all places. It is the signature which, as the learned recall, the Rev. John Ward pasted in his diary two hundred years ago and more. Mr. Gunther found the volume in possession of the Rev. F. Bristol, with the autograph perfect, and bought it forthwith. The price is not named, but we may fancy that the interesting object was secured at a very reasonable sum, since Ward's diary had been travelling about in "rather an undignified career through Utah and the West, being apparently regarded as almost worthless." The only bit of Shakespeare's writing that ever came into the market, so far as we know, was his signature in a copy of Montaigne's Essays, translated. It sold for one hundred guineas half a century ago, and imagination fails to suggest what the book thus "illustrated" would fetch now. Mr. Gunther, however, will not part with his prize at any sum, but he "will allow any fair test to be applied by Shakespearian scholars and others who are interested." The fac-simile published resembles almost exactly, we are told, those autographs attached to the poet's will. So one would expect, indeed, *primâ facie*; but it is not to be forgotten, says the *Standard*, that Sir Frederick Madden, the highest of authorities in such a question, strenuously upheld the theory that "Shakespere" was the spelling of his name as the immortal dramatist wrote it. In this American edition the second "a" is distinct enough, and if the signature be "almost exactly" like those already known, Sir F. Madden's argument is incomprehensible.

Mr. Manns has finished selecting and organising the vast body of instrumentalists and singers that are to fill the Crystal Palace orchestra on the occasion of the bi-centenary celebration of the birth of Handel. The 4,000 executants have been appointed and recruited to the full number, with scrupulous care as to individual efficiency and musical quality. The metropolitan rehearsals have been going forward with enthusiasm, and at the first summons the London contingent filled all the seats in Exeter Hall, not only on the great orchestra, but where the audience usually are, over the whole body of the building. On Saturday Mr. Manns left London to conduct provincial rehearsals, beginning at Bradford, one of the most musical of the county towns, and a centre of vocal power rich in quality. Notable contingents of picked singers are to come from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Brighton, Bristol, Norwich, &c., and great enthusiasm prevails among all who are going to bear part on the great occasion at the Crystal Palace. There is some disputatious stir in musical circles anent a purpose of Mr. Manns at the coming festival. Besides the concerto recently discovered by Mr. Rockstro in the Royal Library at Buckingham Palace, a noble sonata by the great master is to be played on the selection day. Both these compositions are in all material respects new to the public. The sonata was written by Handel to be played on one violin. Mr. Manns, taking into account the vast auditorium of the festival, and feeling an assurance in the remarkable skill of the body of violinists that he has brought together for the occasion, is going to render the sonata by means of all the violins—in fact, by 200 trained instrumentalists at fewest. The effect is said to be grandly beautiful, but the purists and the curious among amateurs are already preparing for battle over the innovation.

The Saturday evening illuminated fêtes, which proved so delightful a feature of the Crystal Palace summer attractions last year, will be recommenced this (Saturday) evening. To the thousands of gracefully festooned Venetian lamps and Chinese lanterns, as employed last summer, will be added this year a new feature in the shape of electric light, which will illuminate the walks and terraces by means of many large arc lamps at carefully studied elevations. The band of the Scots Guards, the London Vocal Union, and the Company's Military Band will supply appropriate promenade music.

Through the good offices of Mr. Errington, M.P., the Science and Art Department was allowed in 1883 to make a mould of the Venus of Cnidus in the Vatican, without the metal drapery which was placed on the statue in the time of Gregory XVI., and more recently obtained leave to have copies made of the three tapestries from Raphael's designs, of which the cartoons have been lost, the cost of these copies being defrayed by the munificence of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Lawrence and Miss Durning Smith. The friendly relations thus established between the Vatican authorities and the Department have of late, by Mr. Errington's exertions, been extended, and through the kindness of Cardinal Jacobini, the Secretary of State, the permission of his Holiness the Pope has been obtained to a model to scale being made of a portion of the rooms decorated by Pinturicchio for Alexander VI. These form part of the library, and are known as the Appartamento Borgia. The decorations of these rooms, which are but seldom seen by the general public, are of the greatest beauty. Not only do the frescoes give a higher idea of the genius of Pinturicchio than can be gathered from his other works, but the modelled work in stucco, painted and gilded, with which the vaulted roofs are covered in the spaces between the pictures, is perhaps the finest example known of its kind. The Arundel Society have had a copy made of one of the largest of the paintings—that representing St. Catherine of Alexandria before the Sultan—which is now, we believe, in the hands of the colour printers, and it will no doubt be a most interesting addition to their valuable collection. No drawings have hitherto been published of the Borgia room, nor have photographs ever been taken there. In the model which is now being made for the South Kensington Museum the subject pictures will be reproduced by water-colour copies on paper, and the plaster work will be coloured and gilded after the original. The present Pontiff has shown great liberality in allowing the treasures, not only in the museums, but also, and especially, in the library of the Vatican, to be used for the advantage of the Science and Art Department.

ALBERT PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.

Pictures will certainly be an important feature of attraction at the new Albert Palace, Battersea, which will be opened to the public to-day (Saturday). The gallery is handsome and well-lighted, and the pictures will bear favourable comparison with almost any modern exhibition. The first striking picture we meet with on entering the exhibition is a fine view of Windsor, by V. P. Yglesias. A dashing picture by J. T. Nettleship is called "The Conqueror." A magnificent dog has evidently just killed a savage brute who has attacked a child. The air of triumph with which the victor stands over his dead antagonist is very effective. A graceful figure of a girl, painted by Miss E. M. Osborn, is entitled "Reflections." A remarkable transcript of quiet nature is seen in "The Waving of the Grass," by J. Clayton Adams. Truth to nature is so carefully studied that the long grass and the wild flowers growing between seem almost to be moving with the action of the wind. There is a pleasant sense of humour in "The New Curate," by A. Varey. A group of schoolgirls on their way to church are saluting their new curate, a gawky youth, who is evidently in dread of the pretty girls. "Cairo, with a view of the Pyramids," by H. Corrodi, is an admirable example of the skill of this talented artist. "An Appreciative Audience," by P. Sidney Holland, represents a tough old veteran who has fought in the civil wars, telling his adventures to his two boys. There is considerable character in the picture. "The Best Trump," by Carl Böker, is an admirable drawing of lovers playing at cards. A capital picture by Otto Sinding, is entitled "Tarantella by Moonlight—Island of Capri." The effect of moonlight is exceedingly clever, but what is of more importance is the clever drawing and easy picturesque attitudes of the figures. Close to it will be found "Dutch Pinks returning from Sea," by E. Hayes, R.H.A. This accomplished marine painter is seen to great advantage in this fine work, in which the drawing is as good as the effects of sea and sky. It is well hung and tells extremely well. "Con Amore," by Yeend King, looks better at Battersea than it did at the Royal Academy. But the artist might have given his heroine a more cheerful expression in fancy. "Steerage Passengers," by J. Yates Carrington, represents some petted dogs on a pleasure boat. As for being steerage passengers, they seem to have entire possession of the craft, and are very jolly dogs indeed. "Ilfracombe," by John George Naish, is a fine breezy painting of a most picturesque scene. The rising tide beats against the rugged cliffs and over the rocks, and the light is excellent. The "Winter Landscape in Westphalia," by Carl Schultze, is a powerful study of sombre, wintry effect, somewhat in the school of Munthe, but less mannered. The flickering light and gathering clouds in "Calm before Storm," by Henry Moore, will charm the student of nature by truth, simplicity, and a suggestiveness not always seen in the works of marine painters. The delicate colour of this work is greatly to be admired. A lively picture by H. H. Couldery is entitled "A Cold Reception." Evidently the kitten has been very obstreperous or mamma would not receive it in such a freezing manner. "The Last Appeal," by J. M'Lure Hamilton, is the work of a friend to dogs. It represents a poor little pet holding up its paws with an appealing gesture to a vivisector, who seems about to relent, and to sacrifice science to humanity. "La Petite Virtuose" is a brilliant little sketch of a child at a pianoforte. It is merely a study, but then it is by Munkaçsy, whose simplest studies are frequently of more account than the most elaborate works of inferior artists. "Recruits of the League," by A. H. Tourrier, is an old friend, but none the less welcome. "The Dawn of the Reformation," by W. F. Yeames, R.A., is also familiar to us, and is a picture of some importance. "Oliver Cromwell looking at the Portrait of Charles I.," by Professor Schröder, is carefully worked out, and an interesting picture both in the drawing and details. A charming open, Turneresque, and brilliant landscape, with admirable contrasts of sky, wood, and stream, is "Swaesdale, Yorkshire," by James Webb. "Buondelmont's Bride," by H. M. Paget, is the striking and powerful work exhibited by this young artist in the Royal Academy. "A Stirring Sermon on Spain" is a very effective and well-drawn picture by Haynes Williams. "The Three Maries at the Sepulchre," is an important sacred work by Professor Polokhurst, "A Hopeless Case" is that of a poor dying pug, wonderfully well painted by H. H. Couldery. "Tom and Maggie," by Wells Smith, does not quite give the spirit of George Eliot's novel. "The Disappointed Anglers," by Dendy Sadler, and "La Vente," by C. M. Webb, are clever works, and some excellent examples of sculpture should not be overlooked. Interesting watercolours, by C. Cattermole, Arthur Croft, Ludovici, Nibbs, J. D. Linton, Hargilt, Bouvier, Orrock, A. F. Grace, and others, will repay inspection.

RESERVATION OF THE SACRAMENT.

Mr. Carter, of Clewer, makes the following admirable observations—so remarkably appropriate to the season of Corpus Christi—in reply to the criticisms of the Bishop of Manchester :—

If the question were one that concerned the Person of our Blessed Lord there would be no dispute as to what is known in theology as the *communicatio idiomatum*—*i.e.*, the use of language applicable to one nature as though it were true also of the other nature, because of the Oneness of the Personality. When St. Paul speaks of "the Church of God which He purchased with His own Blood" (Acts xx. 28), it is evident that the reference is to our Lord's human nature, though His Godhead is the subject. And again, when the Scripture speaks of "The Man that is My Fellow, said the Lord of Hosts" (Zech. xiii. 7), the reference is as evidently to His Godhead, though the Manhood is the subject.

Similarly in the case before us. It was not deemed inconsistent for an Israelite, banished from the Temple, and thinking of the Shekinah within the veiled sanctuary, to say, "When shall I come to appear before the presence of God?" He was not thought to be limiting or localising the Godhead because he spoke of His presence being there where the Shekinah was.

Still less, surely, but for the fierce controversy which for centuries has raged around the Altar, would it now be thought improper or untrue to speak of the Presence pledged to us in the Holy Eucharist as being where the consecrated symbols are "on the Altar," or "in the hands," because of the sacramental unity betweem them and our Lord's Body and Blood.

This is not "the change of substance" which Article XXVIII. condemns. It affirms nothing as to the *manner* of the union of the Presence with the consecrated elements. But it marks the difference between the objective view of the Divine spiritual Presence, external to oneself, and the subjective view, held by Calvin, of the Divine Presence to the soul of the recipient only.

"A FUNEREAL SATURNALIA."

As we stated last week, the Republican Government of France has ordered the desecration of the Church of St. Géneviève in Paris. The pagan funeral of the much over-rated Revolutionary and Infidel writer, Victor Hugo, has been made the occasion of this anti-Christian outrage.

The clergy of the church of St. Géneviève had already been reduced to three chaplains by the Budget of Public Worship. On Wednesday week, M. de Bonnefoy, the senior chaplain, celebrated Mass there for the last time, and the same day the Ministry of Fine Arts announced that the Government had decided on the "secularisation" of the building. The chaplains were directed by the Archbishop of Paris to withdraw without opposition or protest. At the same time Mgr. Guibert declared his intention of addressing a letter, to the effect that the decree of secularisation was illegal, to the President of the Republic.

The Comte de Mun, the Catholic leader in the Chamber of Deputies, did not allow this impiety to pass without protest, and delivered a noble speech of remarkable eloquence, both upon this last act of profanity and the heathen character of the ceremony.

"You have wounded," he told the Government, "not only the consciences of Catholics, but the conscience of every religious man in the country, without other reason or excuse than the pressure of external passions. You have thus inflicted an insult which will be felt from one end of the country to another. It was not enough to condemn to pagan pomps the man whose inspired verse celebrated prayer and whose last words were, 'I believe in God.' It was not enough to inflict upon Christian France the spectacle of funeral rites which you call national, but from which you banish one large division of the nation. You must besides, in compliance with certain passions, make a funeral ceremony the opportunity for an impious profanation and the triumph of freethinking over religion.

"You are expelling St. Géneviève, the most popular saint in Paris, from the church in which she is venerated, and where, during the siege, the population used to assemble in multitudes. And yet even this is not all. You are expelling from His own temple God Himself, to install in His place a human creature, as though the immortality of glory could be protected by the negation of what is eternal.

"But have you well reflected? Can you without absolute profanation conduct these atheistical rites in presence of our altars? The profanation must be carried out to the full. By to-morrow, the altars and tabernacles of St. Géneviève must be torn down, and the Cross of God must be precipitated from the dome on which it presides over Paris. Tear it down, then! But bear in mind that France will hear the echo of its clash, and will one day rear it up again in spite of you.

"This is how you have treated a great memory. You have made it the pretext of your atheistical manifestations. This is the spectacle you offer to Paris and France; and the French army, which is no longer permitted to enter a sacred edifice with the body of one of its old commanders, is summoned to escort a corpse to the gates of a pagan temple.

"This outrage to consciences is equalled only by your imprudence. Your conduct will be appreciated as it deserves from one end of France to the other, and you will hear the answer.

"Did not Victor Hugo himself say that the translation of the ashes of Voltaire to the Panthéon was a funereal Saturnalia? In speaking thus he judged beforehand the destiny you now prepare for himself. The glory of Victor Hugo is, in fact, no longer in question. The spectacle you are about to offer to Paris and to France is no longer any other than that of a funereal Saturnalia."

Within twenty-four hours after the desecration a number of Anarchists were walking in the Panthéon with their hats on and pipes in their mouths. The incident is universally regarded and boasted of by them as a concession made especially to themselves. Their journals speak of it as a compensation offered them by the Government for its interference with the Red Flag.

In his protest against the "secularisation," the Archbishop of Paris says :—

"I protest in the name of public right, in the name of the Concordat, in the name of the conscience of Christendom, I protest, finally, in the name of him whom you purpose to honour, for he believed in the immortality of the soul and in God, and would never have wished that his obsequies should be the occasion of an act of public impiety. It is not difficult to foresee the consequences of this policy, which sacrifices, one by one, our most time-honoured institutions, in order to give satisfacion to the constantly rising demands of the party of disorder. This Panthéon, from which God is excluded in order that great men may rest there, will witness other obsequies, and of such a nature, perhaps, that the families of future great men will decline the honour of their dead being adjudged such a place of sepulture. This *régime*, which promised liberty for all, will witness such excesses that its very name will become synonymous with tyranny and licence. If that is what is desired by its supporters, they have only to persevere in the path followed for this last six years, and in which the profanation of the Church of St. Géneviève marks another decisive step."

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. E. C. Beck, to be Minor Canon at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney, New South Wales.

Rev. S. Belcher, Vicar of St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, to Vicarage of Bodiam, Sussex. Patrons, Right Hon. G. Cubitt, M.P., and Mr. William Cubitt.

Rev. W. P. Blakeney, to Curacy-in-Charge of Sulby Church, Isle of Man.

Ven. E. F. L. Blunt, Archdeacon of the East Riding and Canon Residentiary of York Cathedral, Honorary Chaplain to Her Majesty, to be Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Rev. J. C. Boyce, to Rectory of Cornwell, Oxon. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. E. A. Chichester, Vicar of Oakwood, Surrey, to Vicarage of Dorking. Patron, Right Hon. George Cubitt, M.P.

Rev. J. D. Churchill, to Rectory of Little Bentley. Patrons, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Rev. H. W. Dennis, Assistant Curate, to be Evening Preacher at St. Philip's, Regent-street.

Rev. A. C. Devas, Chaplain of H.M. Prison, Devizes, to Vicarage of St. Peter's, Devizes. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury.

Rev. J. Ellerton, to Rectory of White Roding, otherwise White Roothing. Patron, Sir S. Maryon Maryon-Wilson, Bart.

Rev. H. Farrow, Vicar of Fulford, York, to Vicarage of Harlow.

Rev. H. C. B. Field, Senior Curate of Holy Trinity, Brompton, to Curacy-in-Sole-Charge of Sedgebrook, Grantham, Lincolnshire.

Rev. W. M. Hechler, to be Chaplain to Her Majesty's Embassy at Vienna.

Rev. U. H. Hopkins, to Vicarage of Higham Ferrers.

Rev. R. S. Halbert, to Perpetual Curacy of Langdale. Patron, the Rector of Grasmere.

Rev. H. Hulseth, Vicar of St. John's, Bethnal-green, to Vicarage of Shalford.

Rev. J. G. Johnson, to be Chaplain to the *Hercules*.

Rev. F. F. Lawson, Vicar of Preston Deanery, and Diocesan Inspector for Northamptonshire; to be Rural Dean of Preston First Deanery.

Rev. D. Lewis, Vicar of Brynmawr, to Rectory of Merthyr Tydvil.

Rev. L. H. Loyd, to Vicarage of Wing, Bucks, and Rectory of Grove, Bucks. Patron, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Loyd-Lindsay, K.C.B., M.P., of Lockinge Park, Berks.

Rev. T. J. Madden, Metropolitan Secretary of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, to Vicarage of St. Mark's, Barrow-in Furness. Patrons, the Trustees.

Rev. Canon W. E. Meade, Rector of Ardtrea, to be Archdeacon of Armagh. Patron, the Lord Primate.

Rev. E. R. Mosley, Curate of Bowden, to Vicarage Raskelfe, Easingwold.

Rev. A. W. Powell, Curate of Caversham, Oxon, to Vicarage of Llanfihangel-rhyd-Ithon-with-Llanddewi Ystradenman, Radnorshire.

Rev. W. W. Pulman, to Rectory of Westborough-with-Dry, Doddington. Patrons, the Trustees of the late Mr. T. H. Barker.

Rev. H. R. Rolfe, to Vicarage of St. Michael and All Angels', Derby. Patron, the Bishop of Southwell.

Rev. W. W. Sedgwick, to be Chaplain to the *Thunderer*.

Rev. C. W. Shickle, to Rectory of Langridge, Bath. Patron, Captain Blathwayt.

Rev. R. Stevenson, to Vicarage of Wroxeter. Patron, the Duke of Cleveland.

Rev. G. B. Vaux, to Vicarage of Christ Church, Wolverhampton.

Rev. R. C. Wanstall, Vicar of Dawley Magna, Shropshire, to be Rural Dean of the Deanery of Shifnal. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield.

Rev. E. Warre, Head Master of Eton College and Canon of Salisbury Cathedral, to be Honorary Chaplain to Her Majesty.

Rev. M. G. Watkins, to Rectory of Kentchurch. Patron, the Crown.

Rev. J. Wilkins, Curate of Scarborough, to Vicarage of Felton, Durham. Patron, the Rector of Chester-le-Street.

Rev. G. H. Wilson, to Vicarage of Colder Vale, near Garstang. Patron, Mr. William Garnett, Quernmore Park, near Lancaster, for this term.

LICENCE TO CURACY BY THE BISHOP OF CARLISLE.—Rev. Thomas Henry Irving, to Kendal.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.—Revs. Alfred Bedson, M.A., to Burgh-with-Winthorpe; Henry Brown, to Ingoldsby; Richard Henry Talbot, M.A., to Belshford.

LICENCE TO CURACY BY THE BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.—Rev. Arnold Hutchinson, B.A., to St. Mary's, West Derby.

LICENCE TO CURACY BY THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.—Rev. Wycliffe Vaughan, M.A., to the Stipendiary Curacy of the Parish Church of Preston.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF ST. ALBANS.—Revs. Cecil Renshaw Blaker, M.A., to Kings Langley; James Flamank, B.A., to Holy Trinity, Barking-road; Edmond James Morris, to Holy Saviour, Hitchin; Frederick William Newman, to Sawbridgeworth.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF SOUTHWELL.—Revs. John William Farrall, to St. Luke's, Derby; Thomas Rogerson Milner, to Kirk Hallam; William Thomas Stratford, to St. Bartholomew's, Hallam-fields; William Thomas Webb, M.A., to Rolleston.

OBITUARY.

At Probus Vicarage, R. W. Barnes, Vicar, Prebendary of Exeter, aged 73.

May 23rd ult., at Ogley Hay Vicarage, Cierleans Bailey Waltod, Vicar of Ogley Hay and Brawn-hills, Staffordshire, aged 47.

May 27, at Ryll-court, Exmouth, the Rev. James Thomas Boles, aged 62.

May 27, John Hervey Payne, Rector of Colney and Vicar of Earlham, Norfolk, aged 70.

May 27, at South Wraxall Vicarage, the Rev. Joseph Popham Sainsbury, Vicar of Atworth-cum-Wraxall, Bradford-on-Avon, aged 50.

May 28, at Castle hill, Ealing, the Rev. James William Field, M.A., for seventeen years Rector of Braybrooke, aged 64.

May 30, at the Rectory, the Rev. Charles Thomas Quirk, M.A., for thirty-one years Rector of Golborne, Lancashire, aged 75.

May 31, at Lytham, the Rev. Thomas Newham Farthing, Vicar of Mosaley, Lancashire, aged 65.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

OXFORD.

The following degrees were conferred at Oxford University on Thursday morning :—

M.D.—E. Daly, University; E. Jenkins, Trinity.

B.C.L.—R. Ascroft, Oriel.

M.A.—E. Graham, University; R. Turton, Balliol; R. Faussett, A. Hiley, W. Townsend, Exeter; R. Ascroft, B. Wait, Oriel; T. Hill, Queen's; H. Lacy, New; A. Smith, Brasenose; A. Dingle, A. Gilka, Christchurch; A. Armitage, P. Park, E. Powell, J. Prankerd, Trinity; J. Glasson, G. Spowart, St. John's; E. Bradley, J. Canning, Wadham; H. Cunningham, G. Holden, Pembroke; C. Churchill, Worcester; A. Burnett, Keble; O. Bradley, H. Craig, Hertford; E. Broadwater, C. Parker, E. Walker, non-collegiate.

B.A.—C. Allen, T. Saunders, University; F. Fellowes, Oriel; E. Longworth, H. Rickards, New; F. Oswell, Christ Church; W. Starling, Keble, W. Hope, P. Lee, Hertford.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

We are requested to state that the Bishop of Winchester intends residing in London during the present month, and all letters for him should be sent to 38, Bryanston-square, during that period.

The Deanery of Lincoln has, we learn, been offered to Canon Butler, of Worcester, who, being abroad, has not yet signified his acceptance.

The rectorship of Merthyr Tydvil, value £650, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. John Griffiths, has been conferred by the trustees, in whose gift it lay, upon the Rev. Daniel Lewis, vicar of Brynmawr.

On Sunday morning the new chuch of St. Clement, in Friern-road, East Dulwich, was consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester in the presence of a large congregation. The church, which holds about 1,000 persons, is the gift of Mr. Francis Peek.

Addresses will be given in Westminster Abbey on June 8, 9, and 10, by the Bishop of Lichfield, and on June 15, 16, and 17, by the Bishop of London, at 4 p.m. It is requested that no applications for tickets of admission be made to the Abbey authorities.

The Rev. W. J. Shepard, one of the Masters of St. Paul's School, has been appointed to preach the sermon at the Consecration of the Bishop Designate of Brisbane (Dr. Webber) in St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday next.

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem will hold their Commemoration Service in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, on the morning of the 24th inst. The Bishop of St. Albans has consented to preach the sermon on the occasion.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has invited the Evangelists of the Church Army to meet him at the Lambeth Palace on the afternoon of next Friday. The Bishop of Durham has consented to preside at the annual meeting, to be held on the previous afternoon, at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, when forty Evangelists, all formerly working men, will attend.

Her Majesty's Judges will attend Divine Service at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday afternoon next. They will be met by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and members of the Corporation, who will attend in full State. The sermon will be preached by the Ven. Archdeacon Gifford, the Canon in residence.

The Rev. C. T. Quirk, rector of Golborne, near Newton-le-Willows, died on Saturday night, after a few days' illness. He was the first incumbent of Christ Church, Ashton-under-Lyne, and was 73 years of age.

The death is announced of the Rev. R. Bailey Walker, who was deeply interested in the popular work of the Church of England in the North.

On Monday next, at three p.m., at the Mansion House, will be held the annual meeting in connection with the East London Church Fund. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, M.P., will preside, and the meeting will be addressed by the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord George Hamilton, MP., the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bedford, the Right Hon. Sir R. A. Cross, G.C.B., M.P., W. A. Tyssen-Amherst, Esq., M.P., the Rev. Canon Mason, rector of All Hallows Barking; and the Rev. R. C. Billing, rector of Spitalfields and Rural Dean.

The Thompson history prize at Durham has been awarded to C. C. Hodgson, of Carlisle, the subject of this year's essay being "The origin, growth, and privileges of the House of Lords." The Barry prize has been divided between John Stevenson, of Darlington, and F. J. Abe, of St. Chad's. Robert C. Giles was awarded the mathematical scholarship at a Convocation on Tuesday, and the degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the Rev. William George Box, of Gloucester, and the Rev. Eldwin Joad, Coddrington College, Durham.

The Rev. Herbert Richard Peel, who died on Tuesday from the effects of a gunshot wound, was the younger son of the late Very Rev. John Peel, D.D., Dean of Worcester (brother of the late Sir Robert Peel), and was born in 1831. He was educated at Eton, and graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1853. He held the rectory of Handsworth, near Birmingham, from 1860 till 1873. He has lived since then at Abbot's-hill, Hemel Hempstead, where he became noted for bee culture. He was also well known as a lover of cricket and athletic sports. He married, in 1853, Georgiana Maria, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Baker, by whom he has left a family.

St. Paul's Church, an ivy-clad structure situated on a hill in the picturesque neighbourhood of Woodford Bridge, Essex, has been totally destroyed by fire, nothing now remaining intact but the spire of the sacred edifice. St. Paul's was opened on July 18, 1854, the Rev. C.B. Waller being the first incumbent. The living, which is in the gift of the rector, is of the annual value of £250. The building is insured for about £3,000, but it is not expected that it can be re-erected for this amount.

The preachers at St Paul's during the current month are :—June 7th, morning, Prebendary Harry Jones; evening, Canon Creighton, Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Cambridge. 14th (Hospital Sunday), morning, Prebendary Hodson; evening, Canon Tarver. 21st, morning, Canon Capel Cure; evening, Archdeacon Darby. 28th, morning, Prebendary McDowall; evening, Canon Knox-Little (in aid of the National Society). Archdeacon Gifford will preach in the afternoons as Canon in residence.

The preachers in Westminster Abbey for the present month are as follows :—June 7, morning, the Rev. W. B. Trevelyan, vicar of St. Matthew's, Westminster; evening, the Rev. Phillips Brooks; 14, morning, the Rev. Prebendary Jones, late of St. George's-in-the-East; evening, Archdeacon Farrar; 19, evening (7.30), the Bishop of Lichfield (for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel); 21, morning, the Rev. C. J. Corfe, chaplain Royal Navy (church parade of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers); 23, evening (7.30), the Bishop of London (for Lay Helpers' Association); 28, morning, Minor Canon Price; evening, Professor Jowett, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University. The Rev. Canon Furse will occupy the pulpit on Sunday afternoons.

The following are the preachers appointed to the Chapels Royal for the present month :—St. James's —7, the Rev. the Sub-Dean; 14, the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glyn; 21, the Rev. Francis J. Holland; and 28, the Rev. Canon Tarver. Savoy—7, morning, the Rev. W. P. Pearce, late Preacher in Melbourne Cathedral; evening, the Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal; 14, morning, the Rev. Henry White; evening, the Rev. Professor Momerie, Preacher at the Foundling; 21, morning, the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rector of Holy Trinity, Boston, United States; evening, the Rev. J. H. Masters, Rector of Slinfold, Sussex; and 28, morning, the Rev. Dr. Forrest, Vicar of St. Jude's, South Kensington; evening, the Rev. G. H. Barlow, Vicar of Lyme Regis.

The Bishop of Tasmania having empowered the Bishops of Lichfield and Bedford, the Dean of Windsor, the Rev. F. H. Fox (late Dean of Hobart), and Mr. W. F. Kemp to nominate a clergyman, being a graduate in some University in Great Britain or Ireland, to be Dean of the Cathedral and Incumbent of St. David's parish, in Hobart, the appointment has been offered to the Rev. Charles Leslie Dundas, M.A., late Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and formerly Vicar of Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire. Mr. Dundas has accepted the appointment, and proposes to sail in August, desiring to take out with him a well-qualified clergyman, who shall act as curate of St. David's, and Minor Canon of the Cathedral.

The *Daily News* says that the mitre which has been subscribed for by several Oxford friends of the Bishop of Lincoln is now ready, and will shortly be presented to his lordship. It is understood that the Bishop has promised to wear it with the cope when officiating in his Cathedral.

The correspondent of a contemporary pertinently inquires why no authorised translation of the Septuagint—the Old Testament of the early Church —has been put forth. According to Bishop Walton, "by the LXX. chiefly the Church was first gathered, and by it nourished and built up, and the world subdued to Christ; for many centuries no other translation (excepting the Syrian) was used in the Church, nor is any other used in the Greek Church to-day."

On Saturday night a meeting, attended by about 600 persons, convened by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Church Buildings, was held in the Corn Exchange, York, for the purpose of protesting against the proposed rearrangement of parish ecclesiastical boundaries in the city, as suggested by the committee appointed last November. That committee, in their report presented to a meeting of Churchmen, presided over by the Archbishop of York, last February suggested important alterations with a view to transferring some of the church accommodation from the centre of the city to the suburbs, where it is asserted that accommodation is more urgently needed. This course would involve the demolition of a number of ancient churches, and many Churchmen, both from ecclesiastical and archæological points of view, are in arms against this piece of vandalism. The meeting of Saturday was to strengthen this protest, and it was resolved that "this meeting regrets the proposed destruction of certain ancient churches in the city of York, and hopes that steps may be taken for their preservation." Among the speakers was the Hon. Charles L. Wood, who said he trusted that as in Exeter, so in York, any proposal of this kind would be scattered to the winds.

About twelve o'clock on Wednesday night an explosion took place at Leesfield Vicarage, near Oldham, the residence of Canon Whittaker. The reverend gentleman was in bed, but the noise and confusion aroused him and the other inmates. Nothing was discovered then, but on Thursday morning a workman named named Smithies, passing the vicarage, noticed the drawing-room window was darkened by the effects of smoke, and that the framework was much scorched. A search was made, and two cans and a bottle were found, with a fuze about 3ft. in length. The force of the explosion evidently passed away from the window, and expended itself without doing the mischief intended. The outrage has caused great indignation, and, Canon Whittaker being highly respected, no motive can be found for the dastardly act. The explosive used is thought to have been gunpowder.

The annual debate on the question of instrumental music in church took place in the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland at Edinburgh on Saturday. Major M'Leod, an Elder of the Church, said an organ was an idol; therefore, all who adopted it in the worship of God were partial idolaters. The Tartars, who had no religion at all, had an idea that they should pray without ceasing, and they fixed upon a plan very much more reasonable than the plan of the organ. They got a windmill that would go round and round and make a great noise, and unless there was a great calm this windmill was always praying for them. Now, what was the difference between praying to God with a windmill and praising Him with an organ? He saw no difference whatever. He denied that this thirst for fine music was an outcome of high civilisation, pointing out that the heathen, whose only thought was raiment and food, were much more fond of it than they. Major M'Leod described his experience in an American church to which he had gone to hear the gospel sung by Mr. Philip Philips. There the man stood, said the Major, with a muffled hurdy-gurdy in front of him. When Mr. Philips had ended his singing a sound continued, and he wondered where the sound came from. He shifted his seat and found the son of Mr. Philips behind the screen sustaining the music, and making them believe that a chorus of angels was taking up the strain. A heavy responsibility rested on those who favoured the use of those instruments, and he would not be their leader for a thousand worlds. A motion deprecating the reopening of the question was adopted by 166 votes to 66.

In accordance with ancient usage the Convocation of the Diocese of Sodor and Man was held on the Thursday in Whitsun week. Nearly all the clergy were present. It was with universal regret, however, that one well-known face was missed—the Ven. J. C. Moore, Archdeacon of Man, who for more than forty years has taken a prominent part in these gatherings, but this year, through failing health, was unable to be present. The day began with the celebration of Holy Communion in the chapel of St. Nicholas, which is attached to Bishop's Court, after which the Bishop delivered his charge from the chancel steps, earnestly urging the clergy to strive more and more to realise the presence and power of the Holy Spirit in their work, proceeding afterwards to deal with special points of organisation and work within the diocese. Shortly after, the clergy assembled in the adjoining Convocation-hall under the presidency of the Bishop, when the usual business was despatched. It is strange that in this small and secluded diocese the ancient and valuable custom of an annual Diocesan Convocation should have been preserved unchanged. It is a body that is definitely recognised by various Acts of Tynwald; and its position is not only ancient and legal, it also forms a useful meeting point for the clergy of the diocese, enabling them year by year to review together the work of the Church in the ancient kingdom of Man, and to gather strength and courage for individual work, which will spring from the consciousness of unity and sympathy produced by such meetings. The Bishop and Mrs. Rowley Hill afterwards invited upwards of three hundred of the *élite* of the island to a garden-party. His Lordship is continually holding confirmations or preaching for charitable and other objects connected with the Church every Sunday. We understand he will continue the open-air services in Drayton Wood during the Sunday afternoons in August.

The Ely Diocesan Conference will meet at the Cathedral, on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The programme includes discussions on "The Duty of Churchmen in the face of the declared intention of a Party to make Disendowment a Test Question at the next General Election;" upon which the Rev. Harry Jones will move—

That (where necessary) disestablishment and disendowment should be withstood, as promoting divisions among Christians, and laying an undue tax upon the needy; but that the making it a test question by Churchmen at the next election would be a recognition of its immediate importance.

Canon Luckock will move—

That on principles independent of the Jewish observance of the Sabbath, it is undesirable for the Christian Church to encourage secular amusements on Sunday, either in town or country.

Dr. G. P. Goldsmith will move—

That the increase of population and the insufficiency of the present endowments to provide an adequate supply of clergy render it desirable to secure the development of lay ministrations, and especially of the order of lay-readers.

The Southwell Conference is also fixed for Tuesday next; the Canterbury for June 30 and July 1; the Ripon for October 20 and 21; the Liverpool for November 3 and 4; and the Norwich for the 5th and 6th of the same month. The Manchester Conference is to take place in October.

The *Bath and Wells Diocesan and Parochial Magazine*, describing the origin of sailing churches cruising about amongst the shipping, says :—"It was in the Bristol Channel that the Missions to Seamen afloat originated. It was from Cleveland that, fifty years ago, the pioneer clergyman went to minister as a volunteer to the Holmes Islanders; and from thence, after a few weeks, to the windbound fleets in Penarth Roads on the Welsh shore. Pill subsequently became, for some years, the headquarters of the mission yacht which cruised round all the anchorages in the Bristol Channel, from Lundy Island and Milford Haven upwards. Portishead for many subsequent years has been the starting-point of a Mission to Seamen yacht in her cruises. But one life has been lost all these years in boarding ships from day to day all the year round from Lundy Island to Newport Roads. No other ministrations than those of the Missions to Seamen chaplains have reached the Islanders. Two mission yachts now divide the Church work in the Bristol Channel, whilst five chaplains and seven readers, stationed on its shores, await the ships as they draw near land in its docks and harbours. The Missions to Seamen, 11, Buckingham-street, Strand, London, W.C., has now twenty-five chaplains and forty-three readers, besides large numbers of honorary chaplains and volunteer mission helpers, labouring in forty-nine seaports. The cost of mission work afloat, if thoroughly carried out, is considerable, and the Missions to Seamen prefers to work a few ports well rather than to cover, on paper, a larger area of weak stations. Its income last year was £26,368 19s. 8d.; but there are so many large seaports, both at home and abroad, still unoccupied, that a very much larger income is needed ere the crews of the 38,000 British merchant ships, not one of which carries a chaplain, can when in port be personally visited by clergymen. The Rev. R. B. Boyer, M.A., of Cambridge, the Superintendent, was for many years resident at Portishead whilst carrying out the pastoral visitation of the fleets in the Bristol Channel.

MAY MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was held on Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Hall, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding. From the report which was presented by the secretary, the Rev. H. W. Tucker, it appears that the society's income for the year 1884 amounted to £110,039 15s. 6d. £90,656 15s. being contributed to the general fund and £19,383 0s. 6d. to special funds. From various causes a reduction of nearly £4,000 has been made in the grants for 1886. The number of ordained missionaries now on the society's list is 544. Of these 168 are labouring in Asia, 135 in Africa, 17 in Australia and the Pacific, 197 in North America, 26 in the West Indies, and one in Europe. There are also in the various missions of the society about 1,600 catechists and lay teachers, mostly natives, and about 350 students in the society's colleges. During the year 221 persons were added to the list of incorporated members. In the majority of the seventy-five dioceses in immediate connection with the mother Church the society claims the privilege of having maintained the first clergyman, but at the earliest date consistent with prudence the society's assistance has been withdrawn, and the newly-planted Church has been thrown more and more on its own resources. Of the thirteen dioceses of Australia only three continue to receive aid from the society's treasury. The six dioceses of New Zealand are wholly independent of its assistance, and several of the older dioceses of Canada not only receive nothing, but are forward to acknowledge their debt of gratitude to the society. The contributions to the society from foreign parts as well as from the British Army Association have largely increased in the past year. Turning to the future, the report states that, to those who have eyes to see, the immediate future seems to offer conditions of fruitful missionary effort such as no previous age has witnessed. Amid all political contentions it is clear that the influence of England, and even its actual empire, increases, and will increase; and wherever the flag and commerce of England force a way it is the earnest desire of the society, as the representative of the Church, to be found in the forefront. Whatever be the result of the wars which with so much loss of blood and treasure and interruption of Christian work had been carried on in Southern Africa, the establishment of a British protectorate, and even the absorption of the regions now desolated by war and anarchy into the empire of a Christian Sovereign, is a gain to the world which all wise men will welcome. On the West Coast, where France and Germany have established claims to regions in close proximity to our own possessions and to our mission stations, the presence of a Christian Power, even other than our own, will be a noble exchange for the conflicts of Mahomedan and heathen rulers, which unite only in the maintenance of the slave trade and in the enthralment of whole lands. In Australia our several colonies, soon to be joined in one confederation rivalling the great Dominion of Canada, will carry the flag of Great Britain into New Guinea, and it must be seen to that the Gospel sanctifies the venture and redeems it from the guilt of mere conquest. In North-West Canada, where, happily, the Church is in early possession of the field, although in force wholly inadequate to the necessities of the times, we have a colony which for many years to come will invite the surplus population of the Old World to enter on the virgin soil prepared for its reception and comfort. The report also speaks in hopeful terms of Egypt, the Congo region, and China, and the opening of Tibet to British commerce.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY, who was received with cheers, said the report, if it was not exactly as they could wish it to be, was yet a record of continued progress. The good hand of God had been with them and with the other great missionary societies during the last few years more notably even than in the past. If they looked at missions since they first began they would perceive that they had passed through three great phases. For several centuries after the apostolic age the missions of the Church could in some ways scarcely be called missions of the Church, because they were almost entirely the work of very great men, who had large ideas as to the civilisation of the world, the unification of man, the building up of great nations, and, towering above all that, the building up of a great Church. When they reflected on the conversion of Armenia by Gregory the enlightener, on the change that was wrought in Ethiopia and Abyssinia by two brothers, on the conversion of Ireland by St. Patrick, and on the change effected in Gaul by St. Martin, they would recognise that that was a personal era of missions, a time when the word of Christ was carried on by men raised up, as it were, by the hand of God. Then came the strange, very great, and in some respects sad era in which Governments thought it their business to propagate Christianity, and in doing so used all the methods known to Governments. Yet at that time a great work went on. No one would ever be able to apprehend the great careers of such men as St. Henry or St. Stephen of Hungary. When they thought of the Teutonic knights, for fifty years carrying on a resolute campaign, dying, and making many die, to give the Gospel to what was now Prussia, they felt that if that were not redeemed by the lives of such men as St. John of the Middle Ages or Cyril the propagation of Christianity at that period [was not very different from the propagation of Mahommedanism. Then, about the 15th and 16th centuries Governments began to lose all power to affect opinion. They failed with the Moors in Spain, they failed with the Jews. The Huguenots were entirely irreclaimable, and England and Switzerland and Germany insisted upon having the corruptions reformed away and the old Church restored. We might not always perceive it, but the fact remained that a new era began at this time; undertakings which had passed from persons were now severed from Governments and came into the hands of societies. The Reformation itself was really the work of great societies of reformers. From that era we had to date the great societies which undertook the trade of the world, and from that time till now the work of missions had been carried on by associations. The Reformation itself, the Jesuits, the Church Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Wesleyan Missionary Society, all belonged to that particular era. Missions were still being conducted by small societies formed within the bosom of the Church, and not by the Church itself, and it was a gain that, while the Governments of old thought mission work was their sphere, they now admitted that in spreading a knowledge of language in the promotion of truth, and, above all, of civilisation and moral order, no associations were so beneficial as the missionary societies, which still carried on their work without the smallest support from Governments. (Cheers.) In the year 1799 there were seven missionary societies connected with these islands. At the present moment there were 70. (Cheers.) In the year 1799 £50,000 a year was raised for missionary purposes; at the present moment a million was raised. In 1701 20 clergymen of the English Church were engaged in their work in the foreign possessions of England, or in those countries which had been peopled by England. At the present moment there were 140 Bishops and above 5,000 clergymen employed in this work, and there were millions of believers. (Cheers.) All this had been done in a comparatively short space of time and by the work of societies. Was there to be another stage? That, he thought, it was impossible to say. The personal and Governmental stages had passed; societies were in their full vigour, and they might or they might not be mistaken in thinking there were symptoms of the time—it would certainly be long hence—when the work would pass into the hands of the whole Church itself. The Church of the United States had no missionary societies; the Church itself was the society. They had to take into consideration as they advanced the fields outside the operations of the societies. Societies could not touch the Church of Egypt (the Coptic Church), attached to which were a people very much in the position of many people in England before the Reformation. They had also to think of a country like Malabar and the Church of Assyria. Then there was the enormous phenomenon going on of the native Churches. It would be perfectly impossible presently, not only for missionaries, but for the societies here, to govern the native Churches. While they spoke of the increase of societies in the course of the last century, everything around portended that there would be a similar increase in nations within the next century. There were many nations just ready to be born—peoples who were not peoples now, but who were hastening onwards under the influence of Europe, and especially of England. This was a great problem, about which people ought to think, to see what was imminent, and to consider what should be done in the day when these great changes came. His Grace concluded by appealing, in the name of humanity—"crushed, beaten down, oppressed, yearning humanity"—to the Christian people of the whole world to support these societies.

The third annual meeting of the National Society for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead in the Churches, Churchyards, and Closed Burial-grounds of the United Kingdom took place on Wednesday in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey. Archdeacon Trollope, Bishop-Suffragan of Nottingham, presided, and among those present were General Lord Mark Kerr, Mr. Jerningham, M.P., Archdeacon Harrison, and Lady Russell. The report, which was of a very encouraging character, having been read by the SECRETARY (Mr. VINCENT), General Lord MARK KERR moved its adoption, a resolution which was seconded by Mr. JERNINGHAM, M.P. In the course of his remarks he dwelt upon the great importance of the work of the society which was likely to contribute to a great extent towards preserving to the State and private families that which they ought to hold most precious. The resolution was carried, as well as one adopting the Treasurer's statement of accounts. The President then delivered a short address, in which he said the society exhibited distinct proofs of its growth and usefulness. After referring to the assistance given to the society by the Society of Antiquaries, the Archæological Institute, and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, he said its work was one of considerable national importance, and it was very greatly appreciated by many. They might be regarded as volunteer trustees of the existing memorials of the dead. There were indeed many difficulties in carrying out the work, which required much discretion as well as zeal and as much courtesy as determination. Resolutions for bringing the objects of the society before all patrons and beneficed clergymen, and for the formation of local committees, &c., were then duly agreed to, and the proceedings soon afterwards terminated.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Princess Beatrice, and the Princess of Leiningen, were present on Sunday at Divine service at the parish church of Crathie. The Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe and Viscount Bridport were in attendance on her Majesty. The Rev. Dr. Donald Macleod, one of the Queen's chaplains, and minister of Glasgow, officiated. Lord Carlingford and the Rev. Dr. D. Macleod dined with the Queen and Royal family.

By command of the Queen a State Concert was given on Tuesday night at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were present, together with the leading members of the aristocracy. All the Court ceremonies were observed, and the spectacle could not have been surpassed for magnificence and grandeur. All the State apartments were thrown open. Mdme. Christine Nilsson, Mdme. Albani, and Mdme. Marie Roze were the *prime donne* selected to sing on this occasion, and their vocalisation was so brilliant as to win for each the personal congratulations of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Royal family. The only new selection on the programme was one from Massenet's opera *Manon*, sung by Mdme. Marie Roze.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Prince of Wales, as President of the Royal Colonial Institute, has consented to give sittings to Count Gleichen for a bust in marble, which the Fellows of the Institute propose to place in their new building in Northumberland-avenue.

The Hon. Mrs. Fitzroy Stanhope died on the 1st inst., at Lorient, Brittany. She was wife of the Hon. Fitzroy Wm. W. Stanhope, second son of Charles Wyndham, seventh Earl of Harrington, and brother of the present Peer, and was married in 1869.

By a resolution of the Court of the Fishmongers' Company, the freedom of that ancient guild has been offered to Prince Albert Victor of Wales, who has (says the *City Press*) accepted the same.

The Marquis of Ripon, accompanied by the Marchioness, paid a visit on Thursday to the East London Exhibition, which is stated to have proved in every respect an unqualified success. There were 800 exhibits, to which prizes of the value of £300 had been awarded, and £700 had been obtained in admission fees. The noble Marquis, before distributing the prizes, pointed out that not one of the least advantages derived from the exhibition consisted in the fact that it had led large numbers of ladies and gentlemen resident in the western portions of the metropolis to pay visits to that neglected part of London, thus contributing to break down the barriers which existed between the rich and the poor.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts on Thursday opened a bazaar at Sheffield for the benefit of the Jessop Hospital for Women, an institution erected and furnished by Mr. Thomas Jessop, steel manufacturer, at a cost of £30,000. Lady Coutts, who was cordially received, delivered an address, in which she alluded to the national value of such institutions.

At a meeting of the Worcester Town Council, held on Tuesday afternoon, a letter was read from the Hon. J. Russell Lowell, acknowledging a farewell address presented by the corporation. Mr. Lowell, who is claimed to be of Worcestershire descent—his ancestors, the "Lowles," having belonged to the county—wrote that "the precious gift of the corporation was another witness of that universal kindness—might he not say affection?—by which the land of his fathers had gone near to make him fancy he was a son rather than a far-off cousin." He also spoke of the vital importance to the best aspirations of mankind of good feeling being maintained between England and America.

At a banquet given on Wednesday at the Mansion House to Her Majesty's Judges, Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, made his first public appearance in this country. He acknowledged the welcome he had received in England, and spoke of the sympathy and fraternity that existed between the people of the United States and the English as largely resulting from the great intercourse between the two peoples. Lord Justice Lindley responded to the toast of "The Health of the Judges."

A very interesting work of fiction will shortly make its appearance. It will be entitled *The Stockbroker's Wife*, and other Sensational Stories of the Stock Exchange, by Bracebridge Hemyng, edited by John Shaw, of Wardrobe Chambers and the Haymarket.

The wealthy folks who in days long gone by indulged in cocoa and chocolate as a luxury unobtainable by their poorer brethren could scarcely have anticipated that that delicious, refreshing, and nourishing beverage was destined to become an absolute necessity to millions of our people. Such, however, is the case; and we find that last year no less a quantity than 13,000,000lbs. were used, while the consumption is daily on the increase. By one firm alone, that of Messrs. Fry and Co., of Bristol, whose manufactory has been in existence for a century and a-half, over 1,000 hands are employed preparing and sending out cocoa and chocolate at the rate of several tons a day. The various kinds prepared by this eminent firm include their cocoa extract, which is produced by extracting a large proportion of the oil from the cocoa; then there is their world-famed caracas cocoa and their homœopathic cocoa, which has obtained the approval and recommendation of the most prominent members of the medical profession. Of chocolate they send forth many delicious preparations, all of which are deserving of the highest commendation. Of their pure soluble concentrated cocoa, Mr. F. Wallis Stoddart, the city analyst of Bristol, says:—"I have analysed a sample of your concentrated cocoa, and find it to be perfectly pure. It possesses valuable dietetic advantages, and is in a marked degree easily miscible in water and milk. It meets, therefore, the only objection of any weight that has been urged against this class of preparation, and may be fairly considered the most perfect form in which cocoa can be taken as a beverage." Of the purity and nutritive qualities of this cocoa, Dr. Hassall, the eminent analyst, also speaks most highly; while in our own experience we have repeatedly proved how well-merited are the high encomiums universally passed upon the cocoa and chocolate prepared by Messrs. J. S. Fry and Son.

The seventh annual meeting of the Church of England Funeral and Mourning Reform Association will be held in the Mansion House, London, on Friday next, June 12th, when the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London will preside. Among those who have promised to take part in the proceedings are the Earl of Dartmouth, the Bishop of Bedford, the Sheriffs of London, Archdeacon Emery, &c.

Sir B. T. Brandreth Gibbs, honorary secretary of the Smithfield Club, died on Tuesday at Mossley House, Sinclair-road, West Kensington. He was born in London in 1821, and in 1843 became honorary secretary to the Smithfield Club. From 1844 till 1875 he was honorary director of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and he had been a vice-president of the same since 1871. He was associated with the agricultural sections of the National Exhibitions in London in 1851 and 1862; in Paris in 1855, 1867, and 1878; and in Philsdelphia in 1875. He was also a director and secretary of the Fisheries Exhibition in 1883. Sir Brandreth Gibbs received the honour of knighthood in 1878.

The progress which has been made in the construction of musical instruments is apparent at the "Inventories," where there is exhibited by Messrs. Whight and Co., 143, Holborn-bars, a really wonderful instrument, called the Aelian Combination Organ. It can either be played automatically, or on the keys; or in such a manner that while its automatic action is preserved, the person who sits before it can so touch the keys as to lead those who are in the room to believe that it is either he or she who is playing. This instrument can also be used with great effect as an ordinary American Organ.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Gordon Memorial was held at Marlborough House on Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock. The Lord Mayor presided, and the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh were present and spoke. The sub-Committee's Report recommended "that the Port Said Hospital scheme should be no longer entertained," and a motion approving of the Report was moved by Sir John Cowell, and seconded by Sir Henry Acland. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh spoke in support of the motion, and the Report was received and adopted. The general account showed that the receipts up to date were £17,000, and the fund, less expenses, amounted to £16,000.

The public of Warrington are greatly interested in a case of "Boycotting" which is alleged to exist on the outskirts of the town, the victim being Mr. William Robinson, a gentleman of means, and well known in the neighbourhood, owning a farm on the Manchester road. Mr. Robinson asserts that he can neither get labourers to work for any length of time on his estate, nor anyone to rent or take it on lease, the consequence being that the farm is in a deplorable state of neglect. He is unable to give any reason for this strange treatment, and has affixed in a conspicuous position the following notice:—"'Boycotted' property! Fifteen years' persecution! Robbed of my liberty, peace of mind, and a living! No appeal; no justice! Is this Christian or parasite law? England expects every man to do his duty. Good. Let England do her duty to her workers better." Since posting the above notice Mr. Robinson has forwarded a long statement to a local newspaper, in which he details the nature of his oppression, and challenges his persecutors to publicly show cause in broad daylight why they have deprived him of his trade and made him an outcast.

At the meeting of the Committee of the Working Men's Lord's Day Rest Association, held on Wednesday evening, the Secretary (Mr. Charles Hill) reported that amendments to resolutions in favour of opening the National Museums and Galleries at night had been carried in both Houses of Parliament. A Parliamentary Committee twenty-five years ago had recommended the opening of such institutions till ten o'clock at night; the South Kensington Museum had been lighted three nights a week for twenty-eight years; the Bethnal-green Museum had been opened at night till ten o'clock for twelve years; the Fisheries, the Health, and the Inventions Exhibitions had all been opened till ten or eleven o'clock at night, and visited by some millions of persons; the reading-room of the British Museum was opened at night; and in numerous provincial towns the museums and picture galleries were opened at night, but the great national collections at the British Museum and the National Gallery were all closed against the public at those hours in the evening when they could visit them. On the motion of Mr. Watts, millwright, seconded by Mr. Deighton, joiner, it was resolved that these facts should be embodied in memorials and sent to both Houses of Parliament, the Prime Minister, and the trustees of the British Museum and National Gallery.

At the Surrey Sessions on Tuesday, a man named Charles Grant was sentenced by Mr. Hardman to fourteen years' penal servitude. Grant was an ingenious robber of unprotected houses, never breaking into a house in which anybody was living at the time. He is described as a chemist, of gentlemanly appearance and military bearing, and has been living in well-furnished rooms in Pimlico, where he passed under the name of Dr. Hunter. The rooms were full of books, pictures, good furniture, and surgical instruments, such as became a medical man in respectable lodgings in a good neighbourhood. Dr. Hunter's practice, however, was not in Pimlico, but in Dulwich, Peckham, and Balham in the south of London, and in Hampstead and Hammersmith on the north and west. He was in the habit of discovering when a furnished house had been left without any protectors, entering it at his leisure, and conveying such articles as struck his fancy. In his kitchen furnace he melted down articles of gold and silver, and disposed of other goods to tradesmen whom his respectable appearance deceived. He at last excited the suspicion of a bookseller to whom he was offering some books for sale, and who sent for the police. By the clue thus gained the whole career of the thief was traced.

The Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and by Sheriffs Whitehead and Phillips, Alderman Cowan, and Sir Robert Carden, opened on Tuesday afternoon a bazaar, representative of every nation, at the Cannon-street Hotel, in aid of the building fund of the Working Lads' Institute, Whitechapel, the foundation-stone of the new premises of which was recently laid by the late Lord Mayor. From a statement read by Mr. G. Hill, the hon. secretary, it appeared that the institute was for the accommodation of the thousands of errand boys, apprentices, and factory hands, rather than the merely destitute. The institute had for its object to render the lads thrifty, industrious, trustworthy, and intelligent, and in this object, as statistics proved, it has been successful. The Lord Mayor, in declaring the bazaar open, expressed his gratification at the satisfactory character of the work being done at the institute, and hoped that the result of the bazaar would be to relieve the committee from the load of debt which had hampered their efforts hitherto. Mr. Sheriff Whitehead, Mr. Sheriff Phillips, and Sir Robert Carden afterwards addressed the assembly. A vote of thanks passed to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs for their attendance closed the formal proceedings. During the course of the ceremony several purses containing donations, amounting together to £50, were handed to the Lady Mayoress.

To the gratification of a very large audience, the carefully costumed and picturesquely grouped *tableaux vivants* presented lately before a princely and distinguished company at the fancy dress ball of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours was repeated on Thursday night in the Kensington Town-hall. There were a few changes in *personnel*, but, except in the last tableau, such slight alterations as were made in the arrangement of the groups left the general effect of each unchanged. A judicious division of that which was the last tableau at Prince's-hall into two parts gave Charles I. standing for his portrait to Vandyke, the Queen Henrietta Maria, charmingly personated on this occasion by Miss Hollingshead, seated with ladies of the Court around her, and Prince Rupert standing near. Then for the final tableau the curtains parted to disclose an eighteenth century scene, Hogarth standing alone in the centre; behind him one of the Guards from Finchley and two figures seated; the beau and the wife from the "Marriage à la Mode," the turbaned black page seated on the floor at the lady's feet; to the spectators' left Angelica Kauffman, "unfortunate and fair," Sir Joshua seated, Gainsborough standing, with the "Blue Boy" beside him done to the life. The descriptive verses of Mr. Edmund Gosse were again recited by Mr. Forbes-Robertson in the character of Virgil. Whatever profits may accrue from the entertainment will be handed to the Free School of Water Colour Painting, supported by the Institute.

The exhibition of musical instruments and musical curiosities opened on Wednesday (in connection with the Exhibition) at the Albert Hall is full of interest. Music is such a modern art that we have only to go back three centuries to find ourselves, so far as music is concerned, in the remotest antiquity. Messrs. Novello exhibit, for instance, the oldest opera printed—Rinuccini's *Eurydice*—which belongs only to the early part of the seventeenth century; though a work very like an opera, the dramatic ballet with songs known as the *Ballet Comique de la Reine* (in which there is nothing comic but the title), was printed with the music in 1582. One of the few copies extant of this work is, by the way, to be found at the British Museum, and it might with advantage be added to the Albert Hall Exhibition if the curators of the museum could be prevailed upon to lend it. The oldest musical instrument on show is a virginal of the time of Queen Elizabeth, which figures in one of three rooms furnished and decorated by Mr. Donaldson to harmonise with the instruments exhibited in them. The second of these rooms contains a spinet, a viol di gamba, and other instruments belonging to the middle of the eighteenth century. The third, which, unlike the two others, is French, exhibits the furniture and musical instruments of the Louis Seize period, including, in particular, the harpsichord—the equivalent in those days, and, indeed, until the eighteenth century was almost at an end, of the pianoforte. Especially remarkable among the instruments of the guitar family is one which is believed, on good evidence, to have belonged to Rizzio; and there is a wonderful array of Amati and Stradivari violins. The collection of old playbills shows that fifty or sixty years ago the public liked longer musical performances than they would listen to nowadays. Weber's *Der Freischütz*, for instance—directed by the composer in person—does not seem to have been sufficient attraction in itself for the public of sixty years since. It was, at all events, followed by a selection from Handel's *Judas Maccabeus*, and again by a selection from Meyerbeer. The exhibition is under the direction of Mr. Maskell, to whom much credit is due for the taste and discernment shown in the general arrangement.

On Saturday afternoon, at Exeter Hall, the annual meeting and jubilee was held of the Princess Louise Home and National Society for the Protection of Young Girls, which has a very distinguished list of patrons, with the Princess Louise at their head. The object of the society is to save young girls between the ages of 11 and 15 who are in danger of becoming abandoned; to educate, train, feed, clothe, and prepare them for domestic service; to protect them during the most critical period of life; to land them safe into womanhood; to procure situations for them; to provide them with an outfit, and generally to watch over them; to advise, counsel, and reward them; and in every way to become their guardians. Lord Brabazon, the president of the council, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of the friends of the charity. The report submitted to and adopted by the meeting stated that the number of girls in the home at Woodhouse, Wanstead, at the close of the year, April 30, 1883, was 71, and the number admitted to December 31, 1884, was 36. There had also been 36 sent to service, 23 restored to friends after disciplinary training, two had absconded, and 45 remained in the home at the end of 1884. The number of girls admitted since the establishment of the society in 1835 was 1,414; the number sent to service, 1,074; restored to their friends, 243; dismissed for improper conduct, 20; died, 5; absconded, 5; sent to other institutions, 67. The year's accounts stated on the side of receipts that the old subscriptions had reached £669 13s.; new subscriptions, £32 5s.; donations, £431; legacy £900; bazaars, £114; cases in part paid for, £1,068. The total expenditure was about £3,800. The Bishop of Bedford expressed his approval the choice of the council the society had made in selecting the age of 11 and 15 for the girls under its protection, for that age was both happily and terribly plastic. It was so much better and easier to prevent than to cure. After stating that he and others were greatly disappointed that the House of Commons should have lowered the age of protection for young girls from sixteen to fifteen, he said that the more they knew of the way so many of the children throughout the lower parts of the metropolis were brought up the more they must pity and the less they should condemn them. Addressing himself particularly to the number of children from the home present, he hoped they would make the best of their opportunities and be useful and do good. Addresses were also delivered by the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr-Glyn and other friends of the society, and the meeting accorded a hearty vote of thanks to Lord Brabazon for presiding.

A large company assembled at dinner at the Criterion on Saturday to welcome Mr. Edmund Yates back to his literary labours. The chair was occupied by Lord Brabourne, and amongst those present were Lord Greville, Lord Houghton, Lord Ronald Gower, Sir Oscar Clayton, Sir Bruce Seton, Sir Henry Thompson, Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., Sir Francis Bolton, Sir J. B. Monckton, Sir John Humphreys, Mr. Marriott, M.P., Mr. J. M'Carthy, M.P., Mr. J. H. M'Carthy, M.P., Alderman Cotton, M.P., Colonel Farquharson, Colonel Du Plat Taylor, Colonel Henry Mapleson, Colonel Malleson, Lieutenant-Colonel Fitz-George, Lieutenant-Colonel Edis, Alderman Herbert Waterlow, Mr. Robert Browning, Mr. H. M. Stanley, Mr. Escott, Mr. W. Burdett-Coutts, Mr. E. D. Maddick, Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. J. L. Toole, Mr. H. Savile Clarke, Mr. H. Sutherland Edwards, Mr. G. H. Boughton, A.R.A., Mr. Hermann Vezin, Mr. J. Comyns Carr, Mr. G. R. Sims, Mr. Archibald Forbes, Mr. H. Herman, Mr. Clement Scott, Mr. T. Bedford, Mr. J. M'Neil Whistler, Mr. Vicat Cole, R.A., and Mr. J. Hollingshead, and many others. In responding to the toast of his health, proposed by the noble chairman, Mr. Yates characterised all the circumstances connected with his sojourn in "northern latitudes," as he described it, as a series of "regrettable incidents." He concluded as follows:—"When I look round on this brilliant assemblage, comprising statesmen and politicians of every diversity of opinion; see among my audience some companions of my earliest years, sharers of the labours at the school-desk and the glories of the cricket-field; when I see some of those who guided my footsteps at the outset of my official career; when, turning to my own profession of journalism, I find myself supported by men who gave me counsel and employment on my initiation into that perilous vocation—men who marched side by side with me as colleagues in the ranks, fighting the battle of life; and men who, at a later period, have done me the honour to enlist under my banner, I am proud to feel that I—for my own part and those who come after me—may say that, whatever may have been my shortcomings, whatever may have been my misfortunes, I had the power to retain through a long and not wholly uneventful life my full share of regard and esteem."

The appeal case of "Adams *v.* Coleridge" came on on Thursday before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Baggallay and Lindley. It was an action by Mr. Charles Warren Adams against the Hon. Bernard Coleridge for an alleged libel in a letter written by him to his sister, the Hon. Mildred Coleridge. At the hearing before Justice Manisty the special jury in the case found for the plaintiff, with £3,000 damages, but Mr. Justice Manisty held that there was no evidence on which such a verdict could be sustained, and gave judgment for the defendant, with costs. The case now came before the Court as an appeal by Mr. Adams, and also against the defendant's motion for a new trial. Mr. Adams having opened his appeal, the Attorney-General proceeded with his argument in order to show that privilege attached to the alleged libel. The case was continued yesterday, and at the close the Master of the Rolls postponed judgment until Monday.

The death is announced of the old woman who had the exclusive privilege, which she exercised for more than half a century, of presiding at a fruit-stall in Westminster Hall. Her figure will be missed by visitors to the Houses of Parliament; and it is satisfactory to hear that she was not uncared-for in the latter days of her life. In former years booksellers, law stationers, and sempstresses carried on an active business in Westminster Hall, the rents and profits of their stalls belonging by right of office to the Warden of the Fleet. In *Tom Brown's Amusements*, published in 1700, is a description of the apppearance of the hall at that date. "We entered into a great hall, where my Indian was surprised to see in the same place men on one side with baubles and toys, and on the other taken up with the fear of judgment, on which depends their inevitable destiny. In this shop are to be sold ribbons and gloves, towers, and commodes, by word of mouth; in another shop lands and tenements are disposed of by decree. On your left hand you hear a nimble-tongued painted sempstress with her charming treble invite you to buy some of her knick-knacks; and on your right a deep-mouthed cryer commanding impossibilities—namely, silence to be kept among women and lawyers." Noises of this nature no longer disturb the peace of Westminster Hall; the only noise now to be dreaded is that of a dynamite explosion, which is even more formidable than any produced by the voices of women and lawyers.

CAUTION.—WATER FILTRATION.—The public are cautioned, before purchasing Filters, to see that what they buy are really water purifiers, and not more strainers, which latter, although rendering water bright, do not remove the organic and mineral impurities. In the instructions to the local boards of health by order of the Privy Council it has been distinctly stated that the old sponge filters are of no avail for purifying water. These filters are constantly advertised as a new patent, whereas the ONLY FILTERS, containing nothing but the purest ANIMAL CHARCOAL, are those supplied by the LONDON AND GENERAL WATER-PURIFYING COMPANY (Limited), 157, Strand (four doors from Somerset House), W.C.—Price 6d Read "Water: its Impurities and Purification."

"Jaden with the scent of flowers,
And breath of odorous spring."

SPINNER'S TEA.—A company of merchants are now selling through Spinner & Co. the choicest tea that comes from India and China at 2s. 8d. a pound, in packets only. This is the perfection of tea, and will please the most fastidious.—Agents wanted in every town and village. For terms, apply to Spinner & Co., 60, Strand, London.—SPINNER & CO., London and Liverpool.

LATEST NEWS.

Bombay, June 4.

Information respecting the earthquake in Cashmere is coming in very slowly, chiefly in consequence of the interruption of telegraphic communication, the severe shocks having almost completely destroyed the telegraph wires. But the details already to hand confirm only too certainly the terrible extent and character of the disaster.

The magnificent palace in which the Maharajah held his Court is now but a huge heap of ruins, and the British Residency has fared little better. The Grand Mosque in its fall overwhelmed in its ruins no fewer than two hundred persons—priests and worshippers, most of whom were killed instantaneously by the huge masses of masonry. Equal havoc was wrought by the falling houses, hundreds of natives being killed and injured, some as they walked along the streets, others being crushed in the ruins of their own dwellings.

The scene is described as appalling, and the suddenness of the catastrophe seemed to have almost paralysed the native authorities. The distress is expected to be very widespread and severe, and will probably have to be relieved in great measure by public charity or Government assistance. When the last despatches left Cashmere the shocks continued, and the popular panic was unabated. No Europeans were killed.

Berlin, June 5.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg announces that the Russian Admiralty has issued an order directing that all Russian war vessels are to be kept fully equipped for active service.

St. Petersburg, June 5.

The *Novoe Vremya* announces that the section of the Transcaspian Railway between Kizil Arvat and Bami will be opened for traffis at the end of the present month, and adds that rapid progress is being made with the extension beyond Bami.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a statement as to the changes he proposed to make in the Budget proposals. Instead of an additional duty of 2s. per gallon on spirits, whether manufactured in the United Kingdom or imported from foreign countries, or from the colonies, the Government only propose an addition of 1s. per gallon on spirits. With respect to the duty on beer they do not propose to make any change in the increased duty, but suggest that in the Act a provision shall be inserted that the increased duty shall only last until May 31 next year, so that in the course of the early part of the first session of the new Parliament, and when the Budget comes before Parliament on the motion of whoever may be the Chancellor of the Exchequer, then the question of the beer duty will have to be considered afresh. The Chancellor of the Exchequer concluded :—"The financial effect of the change which we now propose in the spirit duty will be a loss to the revenue of £300,000 a year. In the Budget I propose to provide additional direct taxation amounting to £5,400,000, by raising the income tax from 5d. to 8d., and by some smaller sources connected with the death duties, corporate property, and stamp duties on certain securities. Altogether those additional duties come to something under six millions. We proposed in addition indirect taxation amounting to £1,650,000, viz., £900,000 from the 2s. duty on spirits, and £750,000 from the additional shilling on beer. The latter sum remains, of course, unchanged, and from the spirits we estimate that under the shilling duty we shall receive in the present year £600,000 instead of £900,000, the two sums from beer and spirits amounting to £1,350,000."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says :—"Although no settlement has been arrived at by the Cabinet on the vexed question of Irish coercion, it is believed in well-informed quarters that the difficulties will be patched up. Neither Sir Charles Dilke nor Mr. Chamberlain will, it is believed, face the odium connected with the disruption of the party on the eve of a general election; and, on the other hand, Lord Spencer will probably be content if he gets the powers that he urgently needs continued to him for the next year. A one year's Bill will meet with immense opposition. The Home Rulers object to it on the ground that it is a measure of coercion; while the Conservatives may coalesce in objecting to the Bill as an inadequate and emporary makeshi unworthy of the Imperial Parliament. By the acceptance of the suggested compromise the crisis would be transferred from the Cabinet to the House of Commons; but notwithstanding the fears expressed in certain quarters the probabilities are very strong that the difficulty of keeping the party together will not prove insurmountable."

Ordinations were held on Saturday by the two Archbishops and twenty-eight Bishops, the only dioceses where there were none being Rochester, Ripon (for which the Archbishop of York ordained thirteen candidates), and St. David's. The number of deacons admitted was 266, and of priests ordained 238. Of these 165 were graduates of Oxford, 154 of Cambridge, 29 of Durham, 22 of Dublin, 7 of London, 5 of Lampeter, 1 of Edinburgh, and one of Sydney. The remainder were educated as follows: 25 at St. Aidan's, Birkenhead, 17 at King's College, London, 13 at St. Bees, 9 at Lichfield Theological College, 8 at Lincoln, 7 at Chichester, 7 at the London College of Divinity, 7 at the Church Missionary College, Islington (for mission work), 4 at Chichester, 3 at Gloucester, 2 at Queen's College, Birmingham, 2 at Salisbury, and 1 each at Cuddesdon, Southwark, and Bishop's College, Louisville, Canada, while 20 were literates. Among the priests ordained by the Bishop of Chester was a son of Sir Richard Cross, who was present; and the Bishop of Liverpool ordained a member of the Royal College of Surgeons; while the Bishop of Winchester admitted to the diaconate Mr. Richard Aslatt Pearce, who is deaf and dumb, for work among deaf-mutes. The Rev. W. H. Thomas, an associate of King's College, London, who read the Gospel at St. Paul's, is the sixth who has taken orders from among the lay workers of St. Peter's, Clerkenwell, and two more are about to do so.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Howard Rich, son of Colonel Rich, R.E., 17, Queen's-gate-terrace, Hyde-park, and Miss Noble, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Noble, Her Majesty's Bengal Staff Corps, and Mrs. Noble, 30, Addison-road.

A fashionable congregation assembled at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on Tuesday last to witness the marriage of Mr. Alfred W. G. Gaussen, eldest son of the late Mr. Frederick Charles Gaussen, with the Lady Kathleen Frances Bernard, youngest daughter of Francis, third Earl of Bandon, and sister of the present Peer. Those invited to the wedding began to arrive at the church at eleven o'clock, and by half-past, the time appointed for the ceremony, the sacred edifice was filled to overflowing. The bride, who came with her brother, the Earl of Bandon, was received by nine bridesmaids. The bride wore a handsome dress, the train and bodice being of white frisé velvet, and the petticoat of white poult de soie, trimmed with flounces of Irish point lace (given her by her sister, Lady Mary Aldworth), caught up with orange blossoms. Sprays of the same flowers were fastened in her hair, over which a veil of Irish point (the gift of three of the bride's sisters) was arranged. Her jewels—pearls and diamonds—were presents from the Earl and Countess of Bandon. The bridesmaids' costumes were of cream velours frisé and silk, the frisé bodices having bibs of pearl net and trimmings of pearl embroidered lace; and the skirts were draped with silk and trimmed with pearl drops. They wore white tulle veils and cream aigrettes, the veils being attached to the dress at the back with plumes of cream ostrich feathers, which had a very pretty effect. Each lady wore a gold bangle bracelet, with a St. Andrew's cross in pearls and lapis lazuli, and carried a fragrant bouquet of double white narcissi intermixed with beautiful red flowers, both being gifts from the bridegroom. The Countess of Bandon was handsomely attired in steel-grey brocade, with black lace and jet trimmings, and bonnet to match. Mrs. F. Gaussen, mother of the bridegroom, wore a dress of grey frisé velvet and ottoman silk, trimmed with velvet ribbons and pompons, and bonnet *en suite*, trimmed with daffodils. Lady Mary Aldworth, sister of the bride, was in dark red brocade and satin merveilleux, with bonnet to match, trimmed with poppies. Lady Louisa Bernard, another sister of the bride, wore claret brocade and satin, the bonnet, to harmonise, having a pink aigrette. Viscountess Midleton was in grey brocade and satin, with bonnet and feathers to correspond. The service was fully choral. The Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe officiated, assisted by the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the Earl of Bandon giving his sister away. The ceremony over, the wedding party were entertained at breakfast by the Earl and Countess of Bandon at their residence in Eaton-place. In the course of the afternoon Mr. Gaussen and his bride left for Folkestone on their way to the Continent on their wedding tour. The bride's travelling costume was of dark red broché velvet and poult de soie, with soft pink trimmings on the bodice, and bonnet *en suite* with pink feathers. The wedding presents were exceedingly numerous and handsome.

The marriage of the Rev. Reginald Knatchbull-Hugessen, son of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., of Mersham Hatch, Kent, with Rachel Mary, daughter of Admiral Sir Alexander Montgomery, Bart., was solemnised on Tuesday, the 26th ult., at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street. The service, which was choral, was performed by the Rev. Canon Erskine Knollys, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Wingfield Wykeham Fiennes. The bride was attended by children bridesmaids, viz., Miss Mélane and Miss Gladys de Cetto, nieces of the bride; Lady Edith Douglas, Miss Margaret, Miss Essex, and Miss Jasmine Finch, her cousins, and Miss Marjorie Moore, Miss Eleanor Rowe, and Miss Olive Custance. At half-past four the bride and bridegroom left town for Clamoor Hill, near Haslemere, to spend the honeymoon.

The marriage of Mr. Charles Carmichael Lacaita, only son of Sir James P. Lacaita, K.C.M.G., with Mary Annabel, only daughter of Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Bart., was solemnised in St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on Tuesday morning last. The bride came soon after half-past eleven o'clock with her father, who conducted her to a space in front of the communion table, and afterwards gave her away. The bride, who was attended by six bridesmaids, was attired in rich white satin, the petticoat being covered with white lace, and the train very long and full. She wore a lace veil, fastened with diamond stars and tiny sprays of orange blossoms and a diamond necklace and carried a huge bouquet. The bridesmaids looked well in white satin, the skirts being covered with soft white spotted muslin. The satin bodices terminated in a long point on one side of the skirt near the front, ending with a bow of yellow ribbon, and large sashes of yellow moiré antique were arranged at the back. They wore white tulle veils in the hair, fastened with a cluster of yellow Banksia roses, a bunch of which was also placed at the throat, and carried a bouquet of Maréchal Niel roses, intermixed with white flowers. Each lady was presented by the bridegroom with a gold bracelet, on which was a seal engraved with her Christian name. The Rev. E. Capel Cure, M.A., Rector of St. George's, performed the nuptial rite. The ceremony over, the wedding party proceeded to Sir Francis Doyle's residence in Davies-street, Berkeley-square, for breakfast, after which Mr. and Mrs. Lacaita left for Walmer Castle, Earl Granville's seat in Kent, to pass the honeymoon. The wedding presents numbered over two hundred.

On Tuesday last, at St. Andrew's Church, Wells-street, took place the marriage of Mr. John Henry Seale, only son of Sir Henry Seale, Bart., of Norton Park, Devonshire, and Miss Adela Jodrell, elder daughter of the late Mr. Edward Jodrell, and sister of Sir Alfred Jodrell, Bart., of Bayfield Hall, Norfolk. The wedding party assembled at the church soon after eleven o'clock, the bridegroom arriving early with Sir William Bowyer Smijth, Bart., as best man. The bride, who was led to the steps of the chancel by her brother, Sir Alfred Jodrell, was attended by seven bridesmaids. The bridal dress was of the richest duchesse satin of deepest ivory tint, draped with magnificent point lace; the corsage and train being of brocade trimmed with the same lace; small bunches of oranges and blossom being placed at the throat. She wore a tulle veil attached to the hair by diamond stars; and her jewels included a necklace and pendant of diamonds, and sapphire and diamond bracelet, the gifts of Sir Alfred and Lady Jodrell. The bridesmaids were very tastefully dressed in pale blue faille Française, gracefully draped with lace insertion and caught up with moiré ribbons, and wore drawn bonnets of French crêpe with soft ruches of lace and bunches of Gloire de Dijon roses. Each wore a pearl and pale coral crescent brooch, the bridegroom's gift. The Rev. Benjamin Webb, M.A., vicar of St. Andrew's, officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. C. Blackmore, rector of Morchard Bishop, Devon. The ceremony over, the numerous relatives and friends attending the wedding proceeded to the residence of Lady Jodrell, cousin of the bride, at 21, Portland-place, where the breakfast was given. Early in the afternoon the newly-wedded couple started for York on their way to Scotland, the bride wearing a travelling dress of canvas of a delicate shade of mousse, with bonnet to correspond. The bridal gifts were both numerous and costly.

The Prince of Wales gave a dinner party at Marlborough House on Wednesday evening. The company included the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Prince Soltykoff, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Duke of Portland, Lord Drogheda, Lord Exeter, Lord March, M.P., Lord Suffolk and Berkshire, Lord Westmorland, Lord Coventry, Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Cadogan, Lord Cork and Orrery, Lord Rosslyn, Lord Bradford, Lord Cawdor, Lord Granville, Lord Zetland, Lord Feversham, Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, M.P., Lord Lascelles, Lord Hastings, Lord Colville of Culross, Lord Dorchester, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Rendlesham, Lord Alington, Mr. James Lowther, M.P., the Hon. Henry W. Fitzwilliam, Sir Henry Hawkins, Sir Reginald Graham, Sir George Chetwynd, Sir John Dugdale Astley, Sir Richard Wallace, Major-General Owen Williams, M.P., Mr. H. Chaplin, M.P., Mr. W. G. Craven, Mr. J. H. Houldsworth, Mr. W. J. Legh of Lyme, M.P., Mr. C. Ernest Paget, and Mr. Montagu Tharp. The Bijou Drawing-room Orchestra performed a selection of music during the evening.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Benson entertained the Earl of Devon, Lord and Lady Monson, Lord Norton and Hon. Miss Adderley, Lord Cottesloe and Hon. Miss Freemantle, Canon and Mrs. Fleming, Canon and Mrs. Capel Cure, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Rate and Miss Rate, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, Mr. George Russell, Miss A. Tait, and Mr. Arthur Benson at Lambeth Palace on Wednesday evening.

The Earl and Countess of Egmont entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening, in St. James's-place, the Turkish Ambassador and Mdlle. Musurus, the Earl and Countess of Romney, Count and Countess F. Lützow, Viscountess Glentworth and Colonel Hugh Baillie, General and Lady Blanche Morris, Lord and Lady Keane, Dowager Lady Westbury and Hon. Miss Bethell, Colonel and Lady Mary Aldworth, Hon. Pascoe and Mrs. Glyn, Hon. A. Brand, Lady Tierney, Sir John Rose, Sir Seymour Blane, the Right Hon. George Cubitt, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Lloyd.

MERUCHAK.

[On reading in a newspaper bill that "the English Government refuses to give up Meruchak."]

To hold its own with those who fight,
Who says our Government is slack?
Its courage cannot be so slight,
Since fast it holds to Meruchak.

From many fields, as all aver,
The feeblest foes have made it pack;
It yields to all men everywhere,
But still holds on to Meruchak.

About Penjdeh when it gave way,
Some thought its case looked very black:
How wrong were they! We now may say,
See how it sticks to Meruchak!

It oft is said, and might be sworn,
A straw may break a camel's back;
A brute that fearful loads has borne
May kick at last for Meruchak!

R. S. M.

The Fourth of June was kept at Eton College under the most favourable auspices, the weather being warm and summerlike, and a very large number of distinguished persons attending the Commemoration. The new Provost and Headmaster were both warmly welcomed, as was also the Headmaster-elect of Harrow. The usual banquet was given by Dr. Hornby in the ancient hall. When the loyal toasts had been honoured, the Duke of Buccleuch proposed that of "Floreat Etona," and in doing so observed that there was no Etonian who did not possess an intense affection for the old school, and he was quite sure it was the wish of all old and present Etonians that Eton College might flourish. He welcomed the advent of the new Provost, while regretting the loss of him who had occupied that high position for so many years. Dr. Hornby, in responding, said the number of students was 917, which was an increase on last year, and showed that the school was prospering and more healthy than it used to be. He proposed the health of "The Visitors," for which the Bishop of Ripon returned thanks. At four o'clock there was a special service in the chapel, when the organ, which has been reconstructed and enlarged at a cost of over £2,000, was used for the first time by Mr. Joseph Barnby, the precentor. The recently formed auxiliary choir of Eton masters and students assisted in the service, which included Handel's Chandos *Te Deum*. In the evening thousands of spectators assembled by the side of the Thames to witness the procession of the boats, which quitted the Brocas about half-past six o'clock. The crews rowed up to Surly Hall, and after dining on the bank of the river, returned to Windsor, where they arrived amidst salutes and the pealing of the bells in the Curfew Tower of the Castle. A display of fireworks brought to a termination one of the most brilliant "Commemorations" ever experienced at Eton.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

NEW ACROSTIC RULES.

A Prize of One Guinea is given every month for the successful solution of the Acrostics that appear in the *John Bull*.

The present monthly competition will include the Acrostics that are given on June 6, 13, 20, and 27.

At the end of the month, in case competitors tie, they will proceed to guess off the ties, being debarred from prize-winning in the fresh monthly competitions so long as they are engaged in contesting the ties.

No competitor can gain more than two Monthly Prizes in the course of the year.

All solutions must be forwarded not later than the Monday week following the appearance of the Acrostic, addressed to the Acrostic Editor of the *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C., and signed by a pseudonym of not inordinate length.

Alternatives to the number of three are allowed.

All solutions received are acknowledged, whether correct or not.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 4.

(Third Month, Tenth Year.)

1. B o W
2. E pigon I
3. E to N
4. R om E

Answers have been received from Conjecture, L.E.L., Cave Lupum, Pegasus, Kiku, S.O.F., Iris, Senga, Godiva, G.C.H., Two Countesses, Paddy, Land o' Nod, Kettle, Sociable, Conjector, O.R., Spero, Kildale, Culverin, South Western, Whaup, M.A.E.B., Etak, Hampton Courtier, Roslyn, Katydid, Quandary, Cymro, Sleepy, Chelmsford, Mac, Bios, The Owl, Hadji, Asphodel, Waddles, Felix, Noryb, and Zyx.

Ties for March.—Beam, Persevere, and Todcat have each sent correct solutions to the above Acrostic, and remain competing.

Sociable is credited with solution to Acrostic No. 3.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 1.

(Fourth Month, Tenth Year.)

Proem.

Always long, will they be warm?
Or for sunshine give us storm?

1.

If 'tis proclaimed, believers take the sword,
Feeling that heaven will be death's reward.

2.

Of lion-tamers none so fair, so sweet,
As one that in the poet's page you meet.

3.

There the sun shines both clear and bright,
The while elsewhere 'tis black midnight.

4.

Through its valley one day will surely resound
The shriek of the engine to India bound.

The trustees of the British Museum have just acquired two interesting studies by Anton Van Dyck for his magnificent picture of King Charles I., lately purchased by the National Gallery from the Duke of Marlborough. The sketches are for the horse only; they are executed in pen and bistre on tinted paper, and were formerly in Sir Joshua Reynolds's collection of drawings by old masters. A fine study by Van Dyck in water-colours for the trees in the background of the picture is also in the department of Prints and Drawings, British Museum.

Cardinal Manning, in an article which appears in to-day's *Tablet*, says :—"When the Gordon Memorial Committee at the Mansion House decided that the completion of the hospital at Port Said should be the first charge upon the contributions raised for the Gordon Memorial, it carefully provided that the surplus should be devoted to some object to which his heart and life had been given. Of all his various works of human sympathy there was none so vast or so near his heart as the extinction of the slave trade in Africa, and especially in the Soudan. The project of the hospital at Port Said, having been found impracticable, has been withdrawn. England at this moment has an absolutely free hand in dealing with the slave trade in Egypt, and it is under the highest and weightiest obligations not to withdraw its foot from those afflicted lands until it has rendered the slave trade henceforth impossible. England has a perfect right to intervene and protect the millions that cannot protect themselves against the dealings, I will not say unjust, but inhuman and abominable, of savage invading aggressors. I know of only one plea that modern politicians could set up against this doctrine of intervention—namely, that no foreign people had a right to intervene against the will of another people in its internal and political affairs. The man who shall apply this doctrine to the case of the Arabs and Soudanese does not deserve a serious answer. There is no term in the proposition that is applicable to their case. I may, perhaps, be asked what form of intervention shall we take, and I say, without hesitation, the form of a Nile Association analogous to the Association of the Congo. If the waters of the Upper Nile were covered with industry and commerce, the slave trade would die a natural death. This, then, is the true memorial of the heroic life and death of Charles Gordon."

Sir Julius Benedict died at eight o'clock yesterday morning at his London residence. Sir Julius was born at Stuttgart in 1804. He studied under Hummel, and was a pupil of Weber from 1821 to 1824. He subsequently conducted opera at Vienna and Naples, at which latter place his first dramatic piece, *Giacinta ed Ernesto*, was produced in 1827. Mr. Benedict first came to London in 1835, at the suggestion of Mdme. Malibran, and undertook the direction of opera at the Lyceum. In 1838 he brought out his first English opera, *The Gypsy's Warning*, which was followed by *The Brides of Venice* and *The Crusaders*. Among his other best-known compositions are *The Lily of Killarney*, produced at Covent Garden in 1862; *Richard Cœur de Lion*, in 1863; *The Bride of Song*, in 1864; *St. Cecilia*, 1866; *St. Peter*, 1870; and *Graziella*, 1882. He also wrote many pianoforte, orchestral, and vocal pieces. He was knighted in 1871, and had received many decorations from foreign Sovereigns.

Printed by E. D. Maddick and Co., 1, Crane Court, Fleet-street, and Published for the Proprietor, at the Office, No. 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.—Saturday, June 6, 1885.